THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE

For SEPTEMBER 1803.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Ode to Winter will appear in our next,———as will alſo the Song of Deſpair.

The Evening Walk on the banks of the Corrie has been received, and will be inſerted in our number for next month.

The lines by A. H—y, expreſs the warmth and benevolence of the Author's temper, but poſſeſs ſo little of the ſpirit of poetry, that we regret that we muſt refuſe them a place.

We have been diſappointed this month in not being able to lay before our readers the account of two Coins, found at the ruins of Kinclaven caſtle, for want of the engravings to accompany it.

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BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY, BART.

LATE CHIEF BARON OF THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY was born at Magbiehill in the parish of Newlands and county of Tweeddale, in the month of October of the year 1721, being the second and youngest son of William Montgomery Esq. of Magbiehill, a gentleman distinguished for his attention to agriculture, and to whom Tweeddale is indebted for the introduction of an early species of pease and of oats, called the Magbiehill pea and Magbiehill oat, the latter having of late obtained the new designation of red oat.*

THE paternal estate descended to his elder brother William, subsequently Sir William Montgomery; whose three daughters of his first marriage were, the present Marchioness of Townshend; the former lady of the late Lord Mountjoy; and the late wife of the elder Mr Beresford; so well known in the Irish house of commons. Sir William was succeeded by his son the present Sir George Montgomery of Magbiehill.

SIR James, the subject of the present memoir, was bred to the Law: and the powers of a mind, strong and capacious, were invigorated and enlarged, in the exercise of a professional vocation, requiring ardent and continued intellectual exertion. The diligent application of his time and of his talents was soon rewarded by proportional eminence in his profession. His propensities led him to attend to the useful and substantial, in his acquirements, rather than to the brilliant and splendid: And the writer can recollect to have had his professional opinions in general characterised, as peculiarly *sound*. This character of founding opinion upon solid grounds, rather than upon ingenious subtleties, together with that high sense of honour and integrity which he uniformly maintained, and that habit of mild and

* So early as 1745 he cultivated potatoes, to the extent of several acres annually; and the land so cultivated was uniformly sown off, with beer, and artificial grasses—he sold his potatoes by the Tweeddale oat firlot streaked, in these times at 16 shillings per boll.

patient attention to inveſtigation, to which he had apparently formed himſelf, by the aſſiduous exerciſe of ſelf-command over a temper naturally ſuſceptible and warm—Theſe all ſeemed peculiarly to fit him for the office of a Judge; an advancement to which he was ſpeedily promoted.

Upon that moſt important reformation of Scottiſh Judicature which took place in 1748, by the abolition of heritable juriſdictions, at a ſeaſon, when, probably, a peculiar ſelection of office-bearers might be deemed neceſſary, to reconcile the public mind to an innovation in the mode of the adminiſtration of juſtice—he was one, in the firſt nomination of ſheriffs by the Crown: And he has proved the laſt ſurvivor of thoſe of this firſt nomination. His deciſions, while holding the office of ſheriff of the county of Tweeddale, are ſtill there recollected, as having been *uniformly reſpected*. His profeſſional advancement kept pace with his growing reputation; he roſe gradually to the office of Solicitor general and Lord Advocate, till at length he attained to the higheſt ſummit of Scots-law profeſſional elevation, in being appointed Lord Chief Baron of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland: being the firſt Scotſman that ever attained to that high dignity.

Upon his late retirement from public employment, the honour of Baronet was conferred upon him by his Sovereign. And however it may be natural, or proper for the good order of ſociety, that ſuch honorary titles ſhould be reſpected, in proportion as they are inveſted in the venerable hoarineſs of antiquity; yet, to the individual poſſeſſor, they muſt be ſtill more precious, when conſidered as an appropriate diſtinction conferred in remuneration of a long courſe of laborious uſefulneſs, than when merely attained through the accidental circumſtance of his birth.

Though early and aſſiduouſly devoted to the buſineſs of a particular profeſſion, his mind, liberal and comprehenſive, was not narrowed (as ſo often happens) within the circumſcription of his own profeſſional purſuits; it was formed to embrace and to purſue, with intereſt and with energy, objects of extenſive public utility.

The improvement of Scottiſh agriculture ſeems early to have occupied his attention. Before the middle of the laſt century, the chief diſtinction aimed at by our Scottiſh country gentlemen, who were ambitious of riſing above the level of mere Nimrods, was that of claſſical learning; and the veneration, once ſo juſtly paid, to antient languages, as the only key to knowledge, was apt to be carried to ſuch a height, that the inveſtigation of the nature of words was in danger of occupying excluſively the place of that of the nature of things: This extravagance of veneration had, however, begun to abate, as other ſources of information began to open; and in proportion as the moderns aſſumed the courage to conceive, that it was poſſible for us to profit by our own obſervation, as the antients had done by theirs. About the period alluded to, a ſpirit of farming enterprize aroſe among the Scottiſh gentry: And, not contented with conjecturing at the meaning of the farming *recipes* contained in the dead languages of Cato, Varro, Virgil, and Columella—Cumbered, too, when their meaning could be explained, with a load of nugatory circumſtances, like the *farrago* medicinal compounds of our moſt antient Pharmacopœia!—England and the Continent were reſorted to, for the purpoſes of obtaining ocular inſpec-

inſpection of the beſt approved practice; and of inquiring into and generalizing their principles. The gentry, thus informed, took the lead, in the verification of principles, by experiments properly varied to ſuit exiſting circumſtances: And the tenantry were induced to follow the example, by different modes of moral excitement and encouragement—amongſt which, it is believed, the chief were, the ſecurity of long leaſes; together with a mode of conſtruction moſt favourable to the tenant's induſtry, in all litigated caſes, long adopted by our Judges, in mitigation of the feudal rigour of Scots Law.

Sir James Montgomery was amongſt the foremoſt to encourage this ſpirit of improvement; in the various capacities of a gentleman farmer, a judge, and a legiſlator.

When repreſentative in Parliament for his native county of Tweeddale, he aſſumed a principal direction in framing and carrying through the act, 10th of his preſent Majeſty, relaxing the reſtrictive ſpirit of entail, in favour of improvements. That this act has proved but little conducive to the ends propoſed, in conſequence of the heavy and injudicious preſtations impoſed upon thoſe who claim its benefit, muſt not be imputed to its framers and ſupporters; but to the clamorous oppoſition of reverſionary expectants upon entail; which made it neceſſary to accept of what could be obtained, inſtead of what would have been more eligible. In his legiſlative capacity, he diſplayed alſo the ſame liberality of mind, by taking a leading part in the abolition of the laſt remnant of perſonal ſlavery, which continued to diſgrace his native country, by means of the act emancipating coaliers and ſalters.

We know not that Sir James's travels of farming diſcovery ever extended farther, than through the Engliſh Counties. We are in poſſeſſion of pointed information from Adam Kennedy Eſq. of Romano, his ſurviving cotemporary, and fellow labourer in the introduction of improved farming into Tweeddale, that he himſelf had turnips in drills, ſo early as 1757; and recollects that Sir James Montgomery, together with the late Sir James Naſmith of New Poſſo, had the ſtart of him by two or three years, in this ſpecies of culture. From the information of an old farm overſeer, who had ſerved him from the commencement of his farming operations, (and who ſeems tolerably collected, though aged 84 years); we learn that Sir James had turnips in drills, dreſſed by regular proceſs of horſe-hoeing, upon his farm of Weſter Deans houſes in Newlands pariſh, ſo early as ſeaſon 1757: from the ſame information it would appear that he early introduced the practice of two-horſe ploughs, without a driver; and that, for this purpoſe, he was amongſt the firſt who attempted to improve the breed of horſes in Tweeddale, by the importation of ſtallions from other countries; and that his male foals, ſo procured, were, for a number of years, bought up, as ſtallions. He is noticed, in the Agricultural Survey of Tweeddale, as having dealt largely in the cultivation of moſs ſoils: and, in an appendix to that Survey, a particular deſcription of his mode of ſuch culture is given, from information communicated by himſelf; in regard to moſs that can be ploughed; to ſhow moſs which cannot admit of the plough; together with the mode of converting a moſs of the latter deſcription into a garden, with vineries &c. at Whim, his ordinary country reſidence. His improvements at Killearn, (an eſtate in Stirlingſhire

which came to him by his marriage,) are noticed, with high approbation, by Mr Wright, who furveyed that county in 1777. His firſt landed purchaſe was that of Whim, together with that of a very long leaſe of contiguous lands belonging to Lord Portmore, of which nearly 40 years are yet unexpired: Theſe lands lie upon the higheſt extremities of the parifhes of Newlands, and of Eddleſton; are moſtly of moſs ſoil; and to theſe he applied his moſs culture. He ſubſequently purchaſed the extenſive eſtate of Stanhope; conſiſting chiefly of very large mountainous ſheep walks, lying in the pariſhes of Stobo, Drummellzier and Tweedſmuir: Upon this eſtate he very early introduced the improvement of ſuperior accommodation, in the ſtyle of dwelling houſes and offices to the tenantry; his land improvement was here, chiefly confined to the grounds in contiguity to the manſion-houſe, conſiſting principally in extenſive ſtone dyke incloſures, together with extenſive plantations of wood.

He was at all times favourably diſpoſed to long leaſes, with the moſt favourable interpretation of their clauſes, as the moſt rational and certain mode of enſuring extenſive and ſubſtantial improvement; in exciting induſtry, and free outlay of capital among the tenantry, through the ſecure proſpect of reaping the fruits of both.

After his retirement from the laborious buſineſs of the bar, upon his acceſſion to the dignity of Lord Chief Baronſhip of the Exchequer, he enjoyed a comparative ſtate of eaſe and leiſure: But his hours of leiſure were not devoted to idle amuſement; they were uſefully, often laboriouſly filled up. His attachment to agriculture was ever a ſure reſource againſt vacuity. As a member of the Board of Truſtees for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce in Scotland, he diligently applied himſelf to promote the uſeful ends of that inſtitution: Ever moſt eaſy of acceſs, applications were made to him from every quarter, all were minutely attended to: No uſeful invention was propoſed, into the merit of which he was not at pains duely to inquire, and to ſee adequately rewarded, if found anſwerable to its pretenſions: It is indeed probable, that a great part of the buſineſs of that Board came to be devolved upon him. The univerſal confidence repoſed in the ſoundneſs of his judgement, and his integrity, with his chearful readineſs to do good offices, impoſed upon his leiſure much uſeful occupation of another kind; he was often conſulted as to the proper arrangement of private affairs; and he was often engaged in the uſeful and honourable employments of arbitrator of private differences: Nor was his uſefulneſs in theſe capacities confined to thoſe of his own rank and ſtation; he was equally ready to adviſe or to arbitrate in the caſes of the poor, as of the rich.—Such indeed was his friendlineſs and eaſineſs of acceſs, as to expoſe him not unfrequently, to even too great encroachments upon his time.

His manners were uniformly mild and conciliatory. Without the meanneſs of flattery, he delighted in ſaying as well as in doing obliging things: It was repugnant to his nature to treat any perſon with rudeneſs, impatience, indifference, or contemptuous neglect. His equitable attention to what was due to others was ever awake and feelingly alive: And ſo careful had he been to correct, in himſelf, thoſe propenſities to the leſſer inſtances of malice, in which moſt of people are ſo apt to indulge, in converſation—leſs we believe through deliberate

deliberate ill nature than from reckleſs inattention—that none, even of thoſe who enjoyed his moſt familiar intercourſe, could ever perceive, even in his moſt unguarded moments, the ſmalleſt encouragement given, either by his example, or by his countenance, to malignancy of interpretation, or to acrimony of cenſure: His opinions of others were ever liberal, candid, and forbearing.—How much might there not be added to the ſum total of human enjoyment, were our ordinary intercourſe with one another, thus, uniformly regulated by the *law of kindneſs*?

The author of the Agricultural Survey of Tweeddale, his own pariſh minister, thus expreſſes his character, in his dedication of that work to him: "Tweeddale claims you as a native, and as one of her moſt ancient reſidentiaries. Your long continued attention to the management of her public concerns; your readineſs to aſſiſt, with ſalutary advice and counſel, every individual of her ſons; together with your conciliatory urbanity of manners, originating in humanity, not in artificial politeneſs—have long ſince ſtamped you with the character, as they have gained you the appellation, of the Father of the County."

Retribution, to a certain extent, takes place, even in this world; and "the meaſure with which we mete is meaſured back to us again. The malignant are hated, the benevolent beloved. His general humanity had enſured him general good will: and ſmoothed his road to every ſucceſſive ſtep of his advancement. Few men, it is believed, ever paſſed through life with more friends, or fewer enemies; and no man's elevation was ever ſurveyed with more general complacence, or leſs envy and malignity.

The only faults ever attributed to his management of public concerns, were ſuch as ariſe from exceſs of lenity. In church-courts, as a ruling elder, though attached to the moderate party, he was perhaps ſometimes too ready to ſacrifice rigid adherence to ſyſtem, to meaſures of conciliation. He was well aware of the importance of religion to public order, as well as private conſolation: His attendance upon the ordinances of public worſhip was exemplary; while his ſtrength allowed, he uniformly officiated as an elder, in the diſtribution of the elements, at the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper in his pariſh church.

His temperance and regularity were uniform; and though of a conſtitution never apparently robuſt, his life was protracted to a good old age, without any conſiderable diminution of mental vigour; and with conſiderable bodily activity ſtill retained. He died laſt April at the age of eighty-two, without a ſtruggle, and rather through decay of nature, than from any particular diſeaſe.

Sir James was in ſtature a little taller than the middle ſize, of a remarkably ſlender make; his air, though not undignified, had more in it of winning grace than of overawing command. As a public ſpeaker he probably would be thought to diſplay more of clear conception and of ſound ſenſe, than of ſuperior acuteneſs or ingenuity; his voice was remarkably clear, and his articulation peculiarly diſtinct. His appearance in his old age was particularly intereſting; his complexion clear and cloudleſs; his manner ſerenely cheerful. Two pictures of him are preſerved, for which he ſat when above 80 years old; one at Stobbs Houſe, the other at Kailzie. the laſt is the beſt; the former is too languid in expreſſion; both have a ſtrong likeneſs.

He was never married but once,

and Lady Montgomery has ſurvived him: His oldeſt ſon, Colonel William Montgomery died a few years before him: He was ſucceeded in his eſtates and title by his ſecond ſon, the preſent Sir James, who repreſents the county of Tweeddale in the Imperial Parliament, and who has had the advantage, to a public character, of having been educated profeſſionally to the law, with no higher views than ſuited the ſituation of a ſecond ſon: His third ſon, Archibald, is in the Eaſt Indies in the civil line: His fourth, Robert, is a practitioner at the Engliſh bar: His oldeſt daughter married Robert Nutter, Eſq. of Kailzie, in Tweeddale: the youngeſt, Major Hart of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice: His ſecond daughter had devoted herſelf to attendance upon the declining years of her father, in preference to the formation of other connections, and ſtill remains Miſs Montgomery.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE JOURNAL OF A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE AND PART OF ITALY IN THE COURSE OF LAST WINTER AND SPRING.

LETTER VIII.

TOULON, { 3. *Frimaire*, X. / 24*th November* 1801.

My Dear HENRY,

IN a letter which I wrote to you from Marſeilles, my dear Sir, I broke off the narrative of our adventures where we were about to proceed from Avignon by land. We travelled over a miſerable road to Bonpas, where we meant to croſs the river Durance, with the view of ſleeping at Pont National. To our great mortification, however, when we reached the poſt-houſe, we found that the floods had not yet ſufficiently ſubſided to render the paſſage of a carriage practicable. As there was no inn at Bonpas we were deliberating on the expediency of returning to Avignon, when we were accoſted by our acquaintance M. le Pretre, the gentleman who had ſailed with us down the Saone. He informed us that a mile and half up the river, in a village named Commun, we ſhould find, not indeed an *auberge*, but a *quinquette*, or tippling-houſe, where we might at leaſt allay the cravings of hunger. For that place we immediately ſet out through a very wild country, which however exhibited ſymptoms of a ſouthern climate. In the plains we ſaw fig-trees, and on ſome of the hills, plantations of olives. As we proceeded, a detachment of the Egyptian army arrived at the oppoſite bank of the Durance, and waded in to the flying bridge of the ferry, which was preſently loaded with them. We ſtopped to obſerve the nature of the paſſage, and were ſoon convinced that no chaiſe could poſſibly reach the bridge. In wading aſhore from the bridge, one or two

two of the ſoldiers plumped over head and were in ſome danger of loſing their lives.

The *quinquette* to which we were conducted was ſwarming with travellers of all deſcriptions, and of various nations. They had been accumulating as long as the waters had been up. Every one ſhifted for himſelf as he beſt could, but even the moſt fortunate among them was miſerably accommodated. There was not a whole window in the houſe, and the floor and the furniture were covered with filth. There was only one bed-room for ſtrangers, and that was engaged by Madame La Pretre, and *five gentlemen!* In vain did we ſolicit the parſon and the lawyer of the village for a night's lodging: we could find no reſting-hole but one, and that, you will allow, was poor enough. It was a ſort of granary that opened into the traveller's room by a broken door, the only aperture through which light could gain admiſſion to it, unleſs we except a hole in the roof, and another in the wall, a ſort of window for the ingreſs and egreſs of corn, which was luckily ſtopped up with boards. Our beds conſiſted of ſacks ſtuffed for the occaſion with ſtraw; to theſe we retired at an early hour, not in expectation of ſleep, but of two evils to avoid the leaſt; for the motley aſſemblage of gueſts, though ſufficiently amuſing for half an hour, was rather too formidable for us to ſtand long. Yet amongſt them there were ſome whom one would have liked to meet elſewhere for a longer interview. There was one man in particular, a colonel in the French army, of elegant manners and a cultivated mind, with whom I could not help wiſhing to be better acquainted. He had ſpent ſome time in England, and ſpoke our language remarkably well. Mad. Le Pretre, too, was very entertaining, and we were not a little diverted with ſome vulgar German boors, who danced waltzes for us, and endeavoured to ſhew off what wit they had, in ſuch French as a Welchman would ſpeak. But the greateſt part of the company were engaged in gambling, and kept up ſuch an eternal din with their oaths, and imprecations, and exclamations, and execrations, and billingſgate in all its modifications, that no perſon could remain long an unmoved ſpectator of their proceedings.

Just as we were about to retire, a ſtone from the ſtreet broke one of the few remaining panes of glaſs in the window, filling all the company with diſmay. This was not the only indication we had here obſerved of a turbulent diſpoſition in the natives; and our ſervants, who had intended to ſleep in the carriage, volunteered in ſtanding ſentry over it all night with loaded piſtols. We ſpent a comfortleſs night, annoyed by the vociferations of the gueſts who could not find beds, and who ſat up and gambled by the fireſide. Their lamps ſhone into our granary by a hole through which any one of them that had been ſo inclined might eaſily have paid us a viſit.

Next morning was exceſſively cold; and to ſcreen us from the wind, whilſt we ſat at breakfaſt, we were obliged to muſter all the table cloths and towels and rags that could be found, to ſtuff into our glaſsleſs window-frames. Our breakfaſt was as comfortleſs as the reſt of our *entertainment*, for neither milk nor butter had ever been ſeen by the natives of Commun. For ſuch accommodation and ſuch cheer (including our ſupper, which conſiſted of a duck that had been caught amongſt our feet, and killed before our eyes) our landlady preſented the moderate charge of a *louis d'or!*

By 10 o'clock we reached the flying bridge, where we found an innumerable

numerable multitude of carts, carriages, and mules, waiting for a paſſage. As we had poſt horſes we had a legal right to precede them all, but with regard to a ſtage coach which wiſhed to get on board in our company, that right was obſtinately diſputed by the muleteers. The conteſt was on the point of being decided by ſtones and bludgeons and piſtols, when the coach door flew open, and Mad. Le Pretre rushed out to throw herſelf under our protection. No ſooner had ſhe got ſeated in our carriage, than ſhe bethought her of two poor dogs which ſhe had left in the vehicle that was beſieged; and ſhe poſitively would not ſuffer the boatman to put off, till by dint of ſcreaming ſhe had prevailed on ſome good-natured country-man to reſtore them to her embrace. When ſhe had kiſſed them, and preſſed them to her *feeling* boſom, and thanked her God for their eſcape, ſhe ſet her heart perfectly at eaſe, nor ſpent one anxious thought upon her huſband and her brother, whom ſhe had really left in imminent danger of their lives. Nay, ſo far was ſhe from expreſſing the ſlighteſt uneaſineſs with regard to their fate, that when, after quitting the bridge, we came to a ford through which we were conducted by literal *cavaliers*, ſhe could not help diſcovering that her thoughts were otherwiſe engaged, by calling our attention to the awkward neceſſity theſe guides were under of expoſing a certain poſterior part of their ſhapes, which no modeſt Engliſh matron would, even in the higheſt flow of ſpirits, have pointed out to ſtrangers. What I here relate is an unexaggerated truth. So much for the refined feelings of France.

Pont National is a good inn; but being ſet down in a country of olives, where there is no paſture for cows, there is a great lack of milk and butter. For the latter, oil may to ſome ſerve as a ſubſtitute, but nothing can ſupply the place of the former. It was with much difficulty that we managed to procure a little *lait de brebis*, or ewe's milk, to our coffee. We found the water melon here in great perfection in the open air. The mountains are of limeſtone, and where they are not cultivated they are occupied by junipers and aromatic plants. The road often runs through acres of wild mignionette.

As the ſtage towards Aix is ſaid to be infeſted with robbers, even in the open day, we were perſuaded to take a couple of *gens d'armes* for our protection. They were awkward looking fellows, furniſhed with ſwords and piſtols, and mounted on very bad horſes. We thought that even in the event of an attack they could do us little good, ſo we ſoon diſmiſſed them. The *gens d'armes* are maintained by government to ſcour the roads, and are obliged to attend travellers whenever they are required, without exacting fee or reward. Here we met another regiment of the army of Egypt. They are much tanned by the climate, but are fine healthy-looking fellows. Ten thouſand of them have been landed out of Engliſh veſſels at Marſeilles, and they are marching into the interior in detachments of a regiment a day.

Aix is a beautiful town. We entered it by the Cours, a broad ſtreet lined by a double row of trees, under which the inhabitants promenade. In the middle is a *jet d'eau*, and at one end a ſtatue of *Liberté*. Such ſtreets, under the ſame name, are common in the ſouth of France. In theſe hot climates, the very ſight of the fountains refreſhes one. Aix

* The citizens have now embelliſhed it with another fountain, ſurmounted by a ſtatue of Bonaparte.

ſuf-

ſuffered cruelly during the revolution. Many of its houſes were then burnt, and ſome ſtill remain uninhabitable. The roads are miſerable to Marſeilles.

At Marſeilles we found much to intereſt and to pleaſe. The port is really gratifying to a ſtranger. The ſea ſtands always within a foot or two of the level of the ſtreet. For want of a tide to waſh away the filth, the inhabitants ſuffer much inconvenience. The curious machines for putting the water in motion, and obviating that inconvenience, are found to be of little uſe. The town-hall is ſplendid. It contains ſome capital paintings and good ſtatues. Near it is a famous coral manufactory. I viſited a wine merchant's cellar near this port, of immenſe capacity, and full of veſſels of incredible ſize. The wine is all made in the country, but ſtands in theſe reſervoirs till it be ripe for ſale. At the weſt end of the north ſide of the port ſtands Fort St Jean, in which the Duke of Orleans was confined before he was ſent up to Paris to loſe his head. Marſeilles was the city to which all the remains of the Bourbon family were baniſhed after the death of Louis.

For its attachment to the royal cauſe, Marſeilles has ſuffered beyond calculation. Moſt of the merchants have been beggared. In 1793, when the mob opened the gates to the republican general Cartaux, he allowed them the ſpoils of the wealthy for the ſervice they had done to the jacobin cauſe. The exterior of this beautiful town, and the remains of the ancient Maſſilia, I need not deſcribe: I have nothing new to ſay of them.

On our way from Marſeilles to this port, we were yeſterday overtaken by General Berthier, who was coming to inſpect the troops that lie here. He ſhewed us a little of his generalſhip, which he might conſider as a military manœuvre, but, which an ignorant man would be apt to miſtake for a very ungentleman like trick. When he arrived at Aubagne, obſerving our carriage equipped at the door of a coffee-houſe where we had ſtopped for refreſhment, and fearing leſt we ſhould get in and drive off before his horſes could be got ready to ſtart, he thought upon a plan to throw us into confuſion, and to gain time to himſelf. He ordered our poſtillion to drive our carriage out of ſight that we might not know where to find it. The poſtillion, as I was told, heſitated at firſt, but he glanced at the general's eſcort of conſular guards, and when the command was repeated, he durſt not diſobey. He drove our chaiſe to the end of the ſtreet, and before we could get up to it, the general drove paſt with all his *ſuite*. Thus his plan completely ſucceeded: He gained the next *poſte* before us, and ſecured all the horſes to himſelf. Had we ſtarted from Aubagne before him he could not have paſſed us on the road without tranſgreſſing a poſitive law, and we ſhould have been entitled to the firſt choice of horſes. As he completely emptied the ſtables of the *Maitre de poſte* we were in ſome perplexity about our mode of proceeding. At length, however, we found a man who for *three Louis* engaged to get the chaiſe dragged to Toulon, and though the charge was exorbitant (for the diſtance was only 18 miles) we were fain to cloſe with the propoſal. And indeed, though Berthier's manœuvre had given us ſome cauſe of umbrage we were adviſed not to part company with him, for we really had need of protection from his guards. The road, we were told, ſwarmed with robbers, and indeed at one place we paſſed through a little encampment on

on a heath formed by the Shepherds for their mutual defence.

For the laſt ten miles I walked, and ſo rough were the roads that I got far a-head of the carriages. Some of the ſcenery was uncommonly wild; at one place the road pierces a mountain which ſeems to have been in two, on purpoſe to afford a paſſage to it, and a little river that trots along by its ſide. Among thoſe rocks there is no vegetation except where a ſtray pine has found a footing, or a tuft of aromatic herbs has lodged itſelf in a crevice.

As I approached Toulon the country put on a greater appearance of cultivation, and the banks were covered with olive-trees. Nay, in ſome of the gardens I thought I could diſtinguiſh oranges verging to a rich yellow—But the evening cloſed upon me faſt, and objects were indiſtinctly ſeen. I now began to think of ſtories I had lately heard of robbery and murder. I was alone, unarmed, in a ſtrange wild road, with 30 Louis in my pocket. I wiſhed myſelf under the protection of the conſular guard again—but they muſt have been at leaſt 2 miles behind me. At laſt, I ſaw before me the figure of a man in the habit of a ſailor; it turned round, and I heard a ſhrill whiſtle, which at length was returned from a plantation of olives. The perſon before me called out in *patois* "veneg vitto", and preſently a man ruſhed over the wall behind me—But juſt as he and his companion were about to cloſe upon me, the ſound of bells announced the approach of mules, and tinkled ſafety to my ears. I ſtarted aſide, the men ſlunk back, and I eſcaped.

But my perils were not yet over. At Toulon I found the ſoldiers ſhutting the gates; I demanded admiſſion for the carriages, they objected—I announced General Berthier, and was immediately carried before the officer on guard to be examined. The officer committed me to the Conſul, who forced me to attend him to the houſe of the *General commandant de la Place*. The General was not at home, but the Conſul finding me rather refractory, got a ſoldier to walk behind me with a fixed bayonet to a coffee houſe which the General was in the habit of frequenting. The General was not there, but we were directed to a theatre where he was ſuppoſed to be.—I now poſitively declared that I would not go a ſtep farther, and ran off through the dark to the gate, leaving the conſul and the ſoldier to ſettle the buſineſs as to their wiſdoms ſhould ſeem fit. Late though it was I met with yet other adventures after this, but you have already had a ſurfeit of them, and I haſten to inform you, that we are now all in ſafety at the *Hotel de Montainville*—Adieu.

AN

For the Scots Magazine.

AN ESSAY

TO SHEW THAT SACRIFICES WERE OF HUMAN, NOT OF DIVINE ORIGIN*

"L'hiſtoire naturelle d'un pays devient furnaturelle dans un autre. Les faits, comme les plantes l'alterent en s'eloignant de leur origine. Les verités ſe changent en erreurs, et la diſtance des temps, et des lieux, faiſant diſparoitre les cauſes occaſionelles des fauſſes opinions, donne aux menſonges populaires un droit impreſcriptible ſur la confiance des ignorants, et ſur les ſilence des ſavans. Les uns n'oſent douter, les autres n'olent deſputer."

Raynal Hiſt. des Indes. Tome 1. p. 86.

THERE is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that ſacrifices derive their origin from the ignorance, and ſuperſtition of mankind, in the earlier ages of the world; their origin and object are generally wrapt up in obſcurity; and on account of the extraordinary nature of ſuch inſtitutions, they are, unfortunately, too apt to bewilder the imagination with their ſingularity, whilſt they excite curioſity by the wonderful nature of their ceremonies.

SINCE then, there ſeems little room to doubt, that ſuch religious rites derived their origin from the dark ages of barbariſm, and were, at firſt eſtabliſhed, while the human mind was weak and uninformed; while the beautiful, ſimple, and regular operations of nature went on unheeded and unobſerved; it is natural to imagine that mankind, thus plunged in the groſſeſt ignorance of the moſt natural phenomena, were incapable of forming diſtinct ideas of cauſe and effect; and would unavoidably be led to make uſe of their ſenſes, on all occaſions, as the only means they then had afforded them, of diſcovering the nature and qualities of external objects. Thus, then, would they, at firſt, while in a ſtate of nature, form ideas of the exiſtence of matter, and of the origin and formation of the univerſe, from what they felt, and from what they ſaw.

WHILST in this way, through the medium of lively ſenſations, they contemplate the immenſe number of animate and inanimate objects, that every where occurred to their view, they muſt have been confounded by their variety, and long quite incapable of aſcertaining

* See an ingenious paper of Academicus in ſupport of an oppoſite doctrine in Scots Magazine for July 1802, p. 557.

what was the moſt probable origin of all things; for the idea of a wiſe, all powerful, benevolent, ruler of the univerſe, is the offspring of a much more advanced and improved ſtate of man; and thus being unable to account for the origin and formation of matter by reaſon, they would naturally try, while ſtruck with admiration at every uncommon occurrence they beheld, to form ſome notion of the cauſe of ſuch phenomena, and of creation at large. In this way, they would, willingly allow their imagination to get int full play, and while thus indulging the pleaſing ideas, and fairy dreams of fancy, they would, no doubt, unconſcious of the abſurdity of ſuch notions, aſcribe the origin of the univerſe, and of all external objects, to the blind decrees of chance, and to the fortuitous combination of atoms, and would, in this way, impute the regular and uniform operations of nature, to the accidental occurrence of, to them, unaccountable events.

Chance, then, being conſidered, as the principal, if not the ſole agent which gave birth and form to all things, they would ſoon be induced to ſuppoſe as their feelings became more acute, and their ſenſations more perfect, and as they felt the malign influence of ſome, the pernicious effects of other bodies, and eſpecially the ravenous voracity of ſome animals, and the deleterious poiſons of others, they would moſt naturally imagine that ſuch dangerous and pernicious creatures could not be produced by the mere effect of chance, or of blind fatality. Hence, then, as their ſenſations were powerfully wrought on, and of courſe their minds in time, ſtrengthened and improved, they muſt at laſt have ſuſpected that ſome hidden ſecret agent had a ſuperintendance over all ſuch animals, and thus be led to impute what they at firſt aſcribed to the decrees of fate, to certain inviſible beings who, they would ſuppoſe had the ſole management and controul over ſuch unfeeling, but deſtructive creatures.

Hence, then, in all probability, aroſe thoſe abſurd rude notions about Genii, and other ideal phantoms having a certain influence over the affairs and inhabitants of this world, directing the propenſities and paſſions of all animals, ſome, by means of a benign, others in conſequence of a malign influence, having it in their power to occaſion good or evil, to ſuch paſſive terreſtrial beings. And ſuppoſing that Dæmons and Spirits of different deſcriptions, had a powerful influence in this world, they would probably alſo imagine that their agency muſt be maintained and ſupported by ſome unknown means; and as they would not be able by the exerciſe of their ſenſes to diſcover how theſe beings acted on the animals under their guidance and controul, ſo they would find it neceſſary to give ſtill more ſcope to imagination; and in order to inveſt them with certain powers of action, they would naturally ſuppoſe that they had ſome ſecret means of inſpiring the creatures under their ſway with certain extraordinary faculties, by magical influence. Whilſt thus imagining that many if not all animals, ever under the influence of ſome ſuperior power, they would alſo be induced to think that all human beings ſubject to the ſame influence, muſt be gifted with propitious or unpropitious diſpoſitions. Hence many ſavages conceive their magicians to be either good or bad prophets*.

Hence it is that in ſuch a ſtate of

* See Dr Vanderkemp's Natural Hiſtory of Caffraria. Vol. 4. p. 982.

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unimproved nature, magicians and ſorcerers are either thoſe in whom they put moſt confidence, on account of their ſuppoſed benign influence and on whom they generally confer very marked diſtinctions, or whom they dread and abhor on account of an imaginary malign diſpoſition. "When the King of Caffraria, ſays Dr Vanderkemp, or any other perſon of diſtinction, is taken ill, a ſorcerer is ſent for, to diſcover the cauſe of the diſeaſe; which is always ſuppoſed to derive its origin from the inchantment of ſome malevolent ſubject; and the perſons whom he aſſerts to be guilty, are immediately put to death"*.

HAVING then in this way formed an idea however erroneous and abſurd, of its being poſſible for certain ſupernatural beings, to have a powerful influence on all things and on all animals, mankind would next probably be led, as their ſenſes became more acute, their minds more improved, and enlarged, to form ſome very rude notions of a Deity. But being ſtill, on account of the weakneſs of their intellectual faculties, unable to have juſt notions of a ſupreme Ruler of the univerſe, they would moſt naturally ſuppoſe thoſe objects to have the attributes and power of Deity which had moſt influence on their ſenſes, operated moſt powerfully on other external objects, and occaſioned to human kind the moſt pleaſing ſenſations, or adminiſtered moſt directly and effectually towards their wants and pleaſures.

MANKIND would then conſider heavenly bodies, which ſeemed to have the moſt powerful and benign influence on the world as the moſt potent, benevolent, and ſupreme Deities. Theſe they would no doubt venerate and worſhip with enthuſiaſm, as their ſole divinities from gratitude, and in expectation of thus acquiring their favour and becoming the objects of their affection and care; as formerly was and ſtill is the cuſtom of many ſavage nations; in the ſame way, as we are informed that the Perſees and other followers of Zoroaſter worſhip fire, the Abyſſinians, the fertilizing Nile, the Ethiopians, poiſonous ſerpents, and the Bramins, particular animals.*

MANKIND having thus formed to themſelves ſuch imaginary Deities as fear ſuggeſted or fancy conceived, the tranſition is natural to ſuppoſe, that ſince their Gods were beings whom they imagined capable of connecting themſelves with terreſtrial animals, they muſt be in moſt reſpects nearly of the ſame nature with thoſe beings over whom they exerciſed an uncontrouled authority; and that they muſt neceſſarily be poſſeſſed of the ſame feelings and diſpoſitions with the human race over whom they had ſo much power, and with whom they were ſuppoſed to have conſtant intercourſe. Imagining then this to be the caſe, it would be moſt natural for them to think, that they were poſſeſſed of the ſame kind of ſenſations and affections with human kind, and of courſe ſuſceptible of pleaſure and happineſs, or of pain and miſery like themſelves. And viewing them in this light it is eaſy to conceive, that in order to gain the favour, or at leaſt to avert the wrath of ſuch powerful beings they would do every thing in their power to obtain the former and prevent the baneful effects of the latter. Thus to mitigate miſery, and to procure pleaſure for

* See extract in Scots Mag. Jan. 1803. p. 43.

* See Banniers Mythology and Philoſ. ſur les Grecs under Iſis and Oſiris.

their Deities, ſo as to communicate their eſteem and regard they would moſt naturally preſume that ſuch delicacies, as were moſt gratifying to themſelves would be equally ſo to the Gods; and hence they concluded that offerings of choice fruits and productions of the earth, preſented in a ſolemn manner, would be by far the moſt acceptable preſents they could offer. Thus the earlieſt ſacrifices conſiſted of fruits, milk and honey, with all kinds of agreeable perfumes, and they were offered up at feaſts and dances prepared for ſuch occaſions.

But in the progreſs of mankind in improvements, their general modes of life, as well as their domeſtic habits and religious practices were gradually changed, and as their wants and neceſſities increaſed they formed new ideal notions of greater felicity. From being the peaceful inhabitants of the fertile valley, living on the ſpontaneous productions of the earth, they became ere long the bold and active hunters of the foreſt. A material change took place on their habits and diſpoſitions; from being generally mild, placid, and docile, when the body is nouriſhed by vegetable food, they become proportionably more cruel, and ferocious, when the animal ſubſiſts entirely on animal food. A great change behoved alſo to take place on their religious rites; and as in place of feeding on fruits and herbs, man became accuſtomed to feaſt on blood like the Lion of the deſart, ſo would he preſume that the moſt acceptable offering he could now preſent to the Gods, to avert their wrath or win their affection, would be the ſacrifice of ſome favourite animal, and thus we find the bloody ſacrifices and the offering of animals are univerſally prevalent among men in this ſtate of

But as man was accuſtomed to ſhed the blood of inferior animals and hurried on by wrathful, and impetuous paſſions to wars and diſſentions, the deſtruction of his own ſpecies, became familiar to him. As they themſelves felt great pleaſure and ſatisfaction in deſtroying a vindictive foe, ſo the ſlaying ſuch, in preſence of the Gods, and as an offering to them amid prayers and thankſgivings, while it gratified their taſte, it would conciliate their affection. Hence then as they made priſoners in war, they conceived it to be a duty they owed to themſelves and their families to ſacrifice one of them, to ſoften in this way their offended Deities, and ſecure if poſſible their entire favour. Thus, the third and laſt kind of ſacrifice, that of human beings, was introduced, a practice which has not been unfrequent, among ſavage nations. Even among the Lacedæmonians human ſacrifices were occaſionally offered up, which practice was afterwards changed into one little leſs cruel,* there can be no doubt that among the Jews, this ſavage cuſtom was typical of the promiſed and expected Meſſiah, and they were induced to offer up lambs and bullocks as ſymbolical of him who was the lamb of God, whoſe precious blood was ſhed for the ſins of men.

After having made theſe general obſervations on the ſubject, it may not be improper to obſerve ſhortly, in anſwer to the arguments of Academicus, that as it is clear, this inſtitution was, according to the earlieſt authentic accounts exiſting, introduced at leaſt in the time of Cain, probably ſooner, it muſt have exiſted at a time when mankind were in a very rude ſtate,

* See Porphiry on abſtinence, B. 2d. Pauſanias C. 16.

for

for it is not to be ſuppoſed, that in his time any perfect ſyſtem of religion was known, while the human race were as yet in their infancy. Indeed there is much reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the ſtory of Cain killing Abel was meant by the Jewiſh Hiſtorian as an allegorical account of the ſavage ſtate of man, when he was but a few degrees removed from the brute creation.

When thus buried in darkneſs, and ſuperſtition, it is ſurely not at all wonderful, that by ſuppoſing their Deities poſſeſſed of the ſame ſenſations and diſpoſitions with themſelves, they ſhould conceive them delighted and calmed by the offerings of ſuch things and animals as were moſt grateful to themſelves, which were fruits and herbs in the firſt ages of the world, and by the blood and fleſh of animals in the more advanced but ſtill rude period of ſociety. But to maintain that the great God of the univerſe, who has all things in his power, ſhould be pleaſed with ſuch offerings, and with the very deſtroyers of thoſe creatures, the workmanſhip of his own hand, is to maintain a doctrine big with abſurdity and impiety; no wonder then that amid ſuch prevailing cuſtoms, the Sovereign of the univerſe was thus led to exclaim. "When ye ſpread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you: yea when you make many prayers I will not hear; your hands are full of blood" Iſaiah i. 15. Nor does the univerſality of this practice of old, ſhew that this was a divine inſtitution, it only tends to prove and confirm what cannot be doubted, that the cuſtoms and habits of men are uniformly and univerſally the ſame, in ſimilar ſituations and while they are in a ſimilar condition.

I shall now conclude with a ſingle obſervation more, to ſhew that all ſuch cuſtoms are clearly of human, not of divine origin.

This appears from this circumſtance alone, that to ſuppoſe the great all-powerful, benevolent Ruler of the univerſe, to be gratified by or to give ſanction to ſuch horrid practices, is to maintain this impious doctrine, that he who formed every created thing, is not the merciful, and kind being, which his works and attributes demonſtrate him to be, but that the great God of all, is harſh and vindictive, delighting in the deſtruction of his own creatures; ſuch an idea is, doubtleſs, repugnant to every principle of ſound reaſon, and true religion; repugnant to the former becauſe it teaches us that the great governor of the univerſe muſt be a being of a very different kind; repugnant to the mild doctrines of our religion, which informs us that the Supreme Being deteſts and abhors carnage and bloodſhed. "For (to uſe the words of ſcripture), to what purpoſe is the multitude of ſacrifices to him who delights not in the blood of Bullocks, or of Lambs or of He-Goats! Iſaiah i. 2. far leſs ſurely in the blood of mankind.

HISTORY OF GALVANISM.

Continued from page 520.

THE chemical effects of the galvanic pile, which were firſt obſerved by Britiſh chemiſts, exhibit ſome of the moſt important phenomena of galvaniſm.

1. When a wire from each extremity of the pile is plunged into a glaſs of pure water, and brought within a ſmall diſtance of each other, but not into perfect contact, the water is acted upon with great energy, and decompoſed with different phenomena, according to the nature of the wires employed; 1. If the wires be of gold or platina, they remain unaltered; but a ſtream of oxygen gas flows in ſmall bubbles from the poſitive wire, while hydrogen gas riſes in the ſame manner from the negative wire. This extrication continues as long as the pile retains its energy. If the gaſes be collected ſeparately, they are found to be pure, and in the preciſe proportions that enter into the compoſition of water. 2. If one wire be plunged into one glaſs, and another wire into another, if we complete the circle by plunging a finger into each glaſs, the extrication takes place in the uſual manner, the hydrogen gas being diſengaged in one veſſel, and the oxygen in another. 3. If common ſpring water be uſed, or water holding azotic gas in ſolution, a little nitric acid is formed at the extremity of the poſitive wire, and a little ammonia at the extremity of the negative wire. Hence if the wires be plunged in different glaſſes connected by an animal body, the poſitive wire glaſs reddens the infuſion of litmus, and the negative wire glaſs reddens that of brazil wood. 4. If the wires be of any other metal but gold or platina, the poſitive wire is oxydated, but ſcarcely any gas ſeparates from it, while the hydrogen gas is emitted from the negative wire in the uſual manner.

2. If the wires be plunged into metallic ſolutions, as nitrate of ſilver, &c.; the ſilver is revived and depoſited on the negative wire. If into ſolutions containing ſulphuric, nitric, or oxymuriatic acids, theſe acids are decompoſed, oxygen gas is emitted by the poſitive wire, while ſulphur or hydrogen gas appears at the negative wire.

3. Ammonia is equally decompoſed, hydrogen gas being emitted from the negative wire, and azotic gas from the poſitive wire.

4. When pieces of plumbago or charcoal are uſed inſtead of wires, carbonic acid is ſeparated from the poſitive end, and hydrogen gas from the negative. Theſe are the moſt important phenomena. There are indeed many others; but we ſhall omit them at preſent, and connect the whole afterwards by means of an hypotheſis, which will enable the reader more eaſily to remember the facts.

Mr Davy, whoſe galvanic diſcoveries have been numerous and important, invented a pile conſtructed on different principles from that of Volta. The elements of it conſiſt of two imperfect conductors

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arranged in order, and ſeparated by a perfect conductor. Thus nitrous acid and liquid ſulphuret of potaſs, are two imperfect conductors. Divide a trough into cells by means of ſlips of horn and plates of zinc alternately. Into the firſt cell pour nitrous acid, into the ſecond ſulphuret of potaſs; theſe two being ſeparated by the ſlip of horn, make the two liquids communicate by means of a moiſt piece of cloth laid over the horn. In the ſame way fill all the cells. Here the zinc is the perfect conductor, and the liquids the imperfect. In this caſe the action continues till one ſurface of the zinc is oxydated, the other ſurface remains unchanged.

Fourcroy and Vauquelin formed a pile conſiſting of plates of copper and zinc, each about a foot ſquare. Piles of this nature produce no greater ſhocks than thoſe compoſed of ſmall plates. But they occaſion much more brilliant ſparks, and act with much greater energy on metals. Twelve pair of ſuch plates is ſufficient to ſet fire to gold leaf and ſmall metallic wires. If the circle be completed under water with pieces of plumbago, brilliant ſparks are emitted, and the water, if ſmall in quantity, ſoon boils.

Such are the principal facts which have been aſcertained on the ſubject of galvaniſm; and from the number, the novelty, and the ſeemingly unconnected nature of theſe facts, it would appear at firſt ſight impoſſible to give them any ſyſtematic form. This however has been attempted by the philoſophers whoſe induſtry and ingenuity have been employed in galvanic reſearches. The following hypotheſis has been propoſed to account for the phenomena.

1. There is a ſubſtance called the *electric fluid*, which exiſts in all bodies; its preſence is not perceptible except when a body contains more or leſs than the uſual quantity of this fluid. The body is then ſaid to be electrified *plus* or *minus*. This fluid is capable of penetrating and paſſing through certain bodies without obſtruction; but through others it cannot paſs without difficulty. The laſt ſet of bodies are called *electrics*; the firſt *conductors*.

2. Conductors are of two kinds; the firſt ſet of conductors are called *perfect*, becauſe the fluid paſſes through them with the leaſt obſtruction, and of courſe with the greateſt rapidity and eaſe. The ſecond ſet are called *imperfect* conductors, becauſe they conduct the fluid with more difficulty. The perfect conductors are all ſolid bodies, and capable of combining with oxygen. When combined with that body they loſe their properties as *perfect conductors*. The only perfect conductors at preſent known are the metals and charcoal in its various ſtates. The imperfect conductors, on the other hand, contain oxygen, and when deprived of it, they loſe their properties as imperfect conductors. They are all liquid bodies, and uſually contain water as a component part.

3. There exiſts an affinity between the perfect conductors and the electric fluid. Of courſe the fluid does not leave a perfect conductor unleſs when it is attracted by a body for which it has a ſtronger affinity, or expelled by the combination of ſome body with the conductor, for which that conductor has a ſtronger affinity than it has for the electric fluid.

4. The affinity of each of the perfect conductors for the electric fluid is different. Hence, if two perfect conductors be brought into contact, the proportion of electric matter in each changes. The conductor which has the ſtrongeſt affinity for the fluid becomes electrified plus, and the conductor which has the ſmalleſt affinity becomes electri-

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fied minus. Thus, if a plate of zinc and a plate of copper, each in its natural ſtate of electricity, be brought into contact, the zinc becomes plus, and the copper minus. If iron and ſilver be brought into contact, the iron becomes plus, and the ſilver minus. Theſe two ſtates will be permanent, unleſs the ſtate of the electricity be altered by other circumſtances.

5. The inſtant that a perfect conductor, electrified plus, combines with oxygen, it parts with the exceſs of electric fluid which it contained, and the diſcharge is made towards that ſide of the conductor which has combined with oxygen.

6. Imperfect conductors have a ſmaller affinity for the electric fluid than the perfect conductors. Hence if a perfect and imperfect conductor be brought into contact, the perfect conductor becomes plus, and the imperfect minus, and this ſtate will be permanent, provided the imperfect conductor be not capable of communicating oxygen to the perfect.

7. There is an affinity between the electric fluid and hydrogen. Therefore if hydrogen be preſent when the electric fluid is ſeparated from a perfect conductor, the fluid always combines with it.

8. The perfect and imperfect conductors differ eſſentially from each other in the way in which they conduct the electric fluid. The perfect conductors allow the ſimple fluid to paſs through them; but the imperfect conductors are in fact non conductors of the ſimple fluid; before it can paſs through them it muſt be combined with hydrogen. This combination of electricity and hydrogen is capable of paſſing inviſibly through liquid conductors, juſt as electricity, heat and light are capable of paſſing.

9. Suppoſe a plate of copper and another of zinc to be brought into contact, the zinc will become immediately electrified plus, and the copper minus. Suppoſe now the ſurface of the zinc fartheſt from the copper to be brought into contact with a liquid conductor capable of oxidizing its ſurface; as water impregnated with common air, or with an acid. The inſtant that the oxygen of the imperfect conductor is depoſited on the zinc, its ſurplus of electricity leaves it and paſſes on towards the imperfect conductor. But the oxydation of the zinc evolves hydrogen, for it is produced by the decompoſition of water; the electricity combines with the hydrogen thus evolved, and of courſe is enabled to paſs through the imperfect conductor. Suppoſe now the imperfect conductor to be bounded at its other ſide by a perfect conductor, which it either cannot oxidize, or only very imperfectly, (a plate of copper for inſtance,) the conſequence will be, that the electricity will leave the imperfect conductor and enter the perfect. But it cannot paſs through a perfect conductor while combined with hydrogen. Therefore it leaves the hydrogen behind it. Of courſe the inſtant the electric fluid paſſes from the imperfect to the perfect conductor, a portion of hydrogen gas is evolved at the ſurface of the perfect conductor, or it deoxydizes that ſurface, if it be imperfectly oxydized by the imperfect conductor. If the plate of copper be followed by a plate of zinc, the fluid will not remain in the copper, but paſs on to the zinc, in conſequence of the greater affinity of that metal. If the zinc be followed by another layer of the imperfect conductor, that layer will oxydize the ſurface of the zinc, the electricity will be diſengaged, combine with hydrogen, and paſs through the imperfect conductor as before. And how often ſoever theſe three ſets of bodies follow each other, provided it be in the ſame order, we cannot but ſee that the ſame phenomena muſt be renewed.

(To be continued)

LITERARY EXTRACTS AND NOTICES.

On the CONSEQUENCES of ESTABLISHING EUROPEAN COLONIES in EGYPT.

From Mr Brougham's Inquiry into the Colonial policy of the European Powers.

Concluded from page 543.

7. The laſt, but in every reſpect by far the moſt important advantage which the new ſettlement will poſſeſs over the American colonies, yet remains to be conſidered, the ſtructure of the ſociety.

The population of Egypt has indeed been gradually decreaſing ſince the Saracen conqueſt. With the reign of Omar began that dynaſty, which, during a courſe of ages, was employed in deſolating the conquered territory, and in ſpreading the ſame devaſtation over the provinces that yet remained free. The Ottoman power, which ſucceeded the Caliphat, carried ſtill farther every principle of intolerance and barbarity in government and in religion, adding, in all its operations, to thoſe bad qualities that marked the Saracen rulers, the feature of extreme and infectious ignorance. Under the complicated miſeries which Egypt has for centuries been doomed to ſuffer from conqueſt, inſurrection, and civil war, almoſt naturalized in thoſe fruitful regions, it is no wonder that the traces of her ancient glory ſhould be almoſt worn away, and the numbers of her inhabitants greatly reduced. It is no ſmall proof of her various capacity and natural reſources, that ſhe ſtill can reckon ſo many as four millions of ſouls.

This large population is indeed of a mixed and impure conſtitution. The moſt numerous claſs are the Arabs; men not remarkable for their induſtrious habits; but, in general, deſcribed as bearing a moſt reſpectable character. I ſpeak not of the Bedouins, who belong properly to the deſart, nor of the Fellahs or Arabs of the villages on the river. Both of thoſe claſſes are inconſiderable, compared with the Arabs who are employed in an imperfect ſort of agriculture. The Bedouins, engaged rather in the occupations of ſhepherds, are, like all tribes devoted to the paſtoral ſtate, not the innocent Arcadians ſung by poets, and canted over by philanthropiſts, but robbers and butchers. The Fellahs are for the moſt part pirates or thieves. The agricultural Arabs, on the other hand, are generally a people of ſimple lives, remarkable for honeſty and good faith, for obedience to their patriarchal chief, and valour in defence of his cauſe. It muſt be admitted, that theſe qualities are at leaſt the rudiments of a good national character; and if the diſſenſions which have ſo long torn the country to pieces, with the total want of all but military law, have divided thoſe tribes naturally peaceful, armed them againſt each other

ther, and cramped their habits of induſtry, it is ſurely no great conceſſion to allow that the pacification of the country, the eſtabliſhment of a regular and vigorous government, the accurate allotment of land, and the introduction of thoſe new wants which are natural to poliſhed ſociety, will revive the more quiet and natural induſtry of the Arabs, reclaim them from habits of military exertion, and afford to the ſtate the full benefit of their characteriſtic good qualities. I do not maintain that ſuch an improvement will take place as ſuddenly as the new government may iſſue ordinances, or even as rapidly as the eſtabliſhments ſo decreed can be inſtituted: But I contend, that the improvement of the Arabs may be expected to proceed with no common degree of celerity; that men in their ſituation will be eaſily reſtored to orderly habits; and that the firſt fruits of the political change will be an increaſed induſtry on the part of the people. They are not, they never have been ſlaves, never even in a political relation to the government, much leſs in domeſtic bondage to the authority of a maſter.

They have not, then, thoſe principles and habits to acquire which are wanting in men born to ſlavery, and broken down or eradicated in men made ſlaves by capture. They are in a very different ſituation from the negroes, of whoſe character and powers we have elſewhere treated. Their labour is indeed deſultory or rather languid; but it is voluntary, it is induſtry. The political changes which a new order of things muſt introduce, will be ſufficiently powerful to operate a ſpeedy extenſion and confirmation of thoſe habits already acquired, and to develope more fully principles whoſe exiſtence is unqueſtioned.

After the Arabs, who form two-thirds of the whole population, the Copts deſerve to be conſidered. They are the proper Egyptians; deſcendants of the ſubjects over whom the Ptolemies and Cleopatras once reigned. The character of theſe men, too, is repreſented as reſpectable; and one circumſtance of no ſmall importance diſtinguiſhes them from the Arabs, to whom, in ſome other reſpects, they are inferior; they are all Chriſtians. The defects to which their political circumſtances have rendered them liable, flowing from the ſame cauſes, are ſimilar to thoſe which I have noticed in the habits of the Arabs, with this difference, that the Copts have not the martial qualities ſo characteriſtic of the other people. They are more accuſtomed to peace, and more ſubjected to the controul of oppreſſive and barbarous rulers. They are probably more induſtrious than the Arabs; and they are ſaid to have at bottom a great natural fire of character. Such are the materials of which the new community is fundamentally to be conſtructed. The handful of Turks and Mamelues deſerve no attention: they will probably be exterminated in the ſtruggle which may precede a conqueſt of the country: if not, they muſt be ſunk in the common maſs.

From theſe particulars it may be inferred, that the general qualities or capacities of the materials of civil ſociety, juſt now deſcribed, are favourable to the plan of government which an European dynaſty will certainly adopt; and that a ſufficient number of cultivators, that is, of day labourers, will not be wanting to perform the ſimple and eaſy operations of Egyptian agriculture, in the new form which it muſt immediately aſſume; while the ſtewards, overſeers, upper ſervants, teachers, clerks, and moſt of the mechanics, will be brought over from the mother country.

It is not, then, by ſlaves brought from a diſtant country, and ſcarcely reſembling their maſters in any one particular, that the new colony will be cultivated. A numerous body of hardy and active peaſantry will ſoon be formed, enjoying the freedom granted by the mild forms of European government, working for the maintenance of their families, and rewarded by the enjoyment of pleaſures, comforts, and political privileges. The African ſlave trade, it is moſt fervently to be hoped, will never find admittance into this promiſing ſyſtem, from the temptations which very low prices and abundant ſupply of negroes hold out. The government which we are propoſing to obtain the rich poſſeſſion, will ſurely remember the fates of the French ſlave-maſters in America, aboliſh at once the trifling commerce in men, which at preſent ſubſiſts in Egypt, and prefer a ſtruggle with ſome additional inconvenience or delay, to the contemptible

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tranſient advantages that may be obtained at the riſk of ultimate ruin.

We may conclude, that the ſtructure of the new colony will be firm and pure; as well adapted to ſuſtain all the ſhocks to which it may be expoſed, as any colonial eſtabliſhment can poſſibly be; cloſely united to the mother country, both by commercial or caſual intercourſe of inhabitants, interchange of population, and reſpectable public character; and more eſpecially connected with it by the proximity of its ſituation. In all theſe eſſential particulars, it will have a manifeſt advantage over every American colony; and they are circumſtances affecting the wealth, as well as the political importance and relations of a remote province. But, above all, Egypt will be cultivated by a numerous body of free and hardy men; labour will bear its ordinary price; the produce will be raiſed at an expence trifling indeed when compared with that of the Weſt Indian negroes; and it will be manufactured into its moſt refined forms, with the ſame facility as in Europe, ſince labour will be nearly as cheap. This free peaſantry will cultivate the moſt fertile region on the face of the earth, with every convenience for manufacturing their raw produce and tranſporting their wrought goods; with a conſtant facility of ſelling their commodities at home, and with a conſtant demand for them from Europe and Aſia. The goods thus raiſed in the moſt frugal manner and in the moſt luxuriant abundance, will be collected into depots by the wholeſale merchant and manufacturer; a claſs of men who will not be wanting in the new colony, as they are in the defective ſociety of the Weſt Indies. They will be tranſportable at all ſeaſons, ſubject only to the additional expence of a ſhort, ſafe, and eaſy voyage to the conſumer. And theſe are the commodities with which the Weſt Indian planters have to ſupport a competition! Is it fanciful to aſſert, that every canepiece which is holed in Egypt, muſt neceſſarily lay waſte two in the Antilles? and that the tropical colonies in the New World muſt be deſolated, by the rapid operation of irreſiſtible powers, exactly in proportion to the revival of induſtry and ſkill in the moſt ancient theatre of human exertion? The cultivation, that is, the conqueſt of Egypt by an European ſtate, or its improvement by an enlightened and independent government, muſt be as inevitably fatal to the European name in the Charaibean Sea, as the eſtabliſhment of a negro commonwealth; with this difference, that the latter cataſtrophe will, in all human probability, work its effects by force and ſlaughter, while the former event will deſolate the Weſt Indies by a peaceful though ſudden operation. The one is the violent, the other the natural death; the true *euthanaſia* of the old colonial ſyſtem.

Such appear to be the conſequences, firſt to the Aſiatic, and next to the American colonies of the European powers, which muſt neceſſarily flow from the improvement and cultivation of Egypt, in whatever manner that event ſhall be brought about. It remains to take a curſory view of the policy dictated by the colonial intereſts of the different ſtates, with reſpect to the combinations which may accelerate ſuch conſequences as thoſe that have juſt now been paſſed under review.

We have ſeen, that to the Aſiatic colonies nothing but good can ariſe from the improvement of Egypt, whether under an independent government, or under the colonial dominion of any one European power. But the Aſiatic colonies are of much leſs conſequence to the parent ſtates than their American ſettlements. The abſurdity, then, of ſacrificing the exiſtence of the latter, to the partial improvement of the former, is abundantly obvious: and we have ſeen, that nothing leſs than the annihilation of the Weſt Indian colonies, by far the moſt important part of the American ſyſtem, can reſult from the improvement of Egypt, whether it is effected by an independent or a colonial regimen. It appears manifeſt, then, and at firſt ſight almoſt unqueſtionable, that the improvement of Egypt is an event to be deprecated, and if poſſible prevented by all the European ſtates which poſſeſs colonies in the Weſt Indies. But a little farther attention to the ſubject, may perhaps lead us to modify this concluſion in ſeveral important particulars.

A great diſtinction muſt be made between the improvement of Egypt as a colony of ſome European power, and its improvement as an independent ſtate. Let us in the *firſt* place, conſider the

general conſequences of the deſolation of the Weſt Indies, whether cauſed by the eſtabliſhment of an independent government in Egypt, or by the efforts of ſome power unconnected with the European community, or by the victories of ſome European power.

The improvement of Egypt can only deſtroy the Weſt Indian ſyſtem, by enabling a new ſet of planters and merchants greatly to underſell thoſe of the Weſt Indies. All the conſumers of Weſt Indian product, therefore, muſt be great gainers by the change. Thoſe only can loſe who are immediately concerned in the plantation trade, who have removed to the Weſt Indies for the purpoſe of ſelling their labour dear, who have invested their ſtock in the purchaſe of land, or who have lent their capital to perſons engaged in the Weſt Indian agriculture. All theſe claſſes of men will be ruined by the change; the labourers will be forced to remove elſewhere, the proprietors will loſe all their ſtock, and the creditors all that part of their capital which they had lent to the proprietors. But the merchants importers of colonial produce will gain by the new arrangement. They will trade to Egypt inſtead of the Weſt Indies. The return of their capital will be quicker, though their profits will be a little leſs; the riſk will be conſiderably diminiſhed; and the cheapneſs of the Egyptian produce will increaſe the demand for it. The manufacturer of goods formerly uſed in the colonies, will alſo gain by the change, inaſmuch as the new market will be much more extenſive than the old.

The general intereſts of manufacture and trade will gain in like manner; for a portion of the capital formerly employed in the more expenſive traffic will now be ſet free by the diminution of the prices; and the cheaper the conſumer purchaſes that produce, the more money will he have left to purchaſe other articles. The general intereſts, then, both of the mercantile and conſuming part of the community, will reap great and ſolid advantage from this new diſtribution of colonial property, whether that ſhall be effected by France, Spain, or Holland, or by ſome independent government eſtabliſhed in Egypt, or by ſome power unconnected with Europe.

On the other hand, the intereſts of the Weſt Indian coloniſts, and of thoſe concerned in the agriculture of the iſlands, will be ruined; the mother countries will loſe all the advantages, political and commercial, which they formerly derived from purſuing the ſyſtem of colonial policy, and which I endeavoured to point out in the Firſt Book of this Inquiry. All the capital embarked in colonial ſpeculations and loans will of courſe be ſunk; but the new capital conſtantly accumulated, which would naturally have ſought for employment in the Weſt Indies, will now be employed either in the remaining colonies, or in the new community. Different nations will evidently ſuffer in very different degrees by the change. Holland, whoſe colonial policy is of moſt importance to her, and whoſe Weſt Indian colonies bear a greater proportion to her whole colonial dominions than thoſe of any other power, will be moſt of all injured. France will probably ſuffer next, admitting that ſhe is not miſtreſs of Egypt; after her Britain; and then Spain, whoſe intereſts will be very little affected; while Portugal can ſcarcely ſuffer at all by the change. It happens, however, that all the powers which poſſeſs Weſt Indian territories of conſiderable importance, poſſeſs alſo other colonies both in Aſia and America, except Holland, whoſe remaining colonies lye in Aſia and Africa. The ſcene of their colonial proſperity will therefore be changed by the new arrangement; and inſtead of cultivating the Weſt Indian iſlands, they will improve North and South America, Africa, and Aſia, after adopting thoſe reforms, and introducing that liberal ſyſtem of provincial policy, which the loſs of their fineſt ſettlements muſt ſtrongly recommend.

It is not eaſy to form any comparative eſtimate of the advantages and diſadvantages likely to ariſe from any event, ſo as to balance the one againſt the other, when the benefits are altogether of a commercial, and the injuries are both of a commercial and political nature. All the benefits which can reſult to the ſtates of Europe from the improvement of Egypt, are of a nature ſtrictly commercial or œconomical; they end in the ſaving or the increaſe of the national capital. The loſſes to which this event will unqueſtionably

tionably subject the ſtates poſſeſſing Weſt Indian colonies, are partly commercial and partly political. It may be poſſible to compare the commercial loſſes with the gains likely to reſult from the change; and there can be little doubt that we ſhall be inclined to ſtrike a balance favourable to the change in this reſpect, if we take into the account the vaſt extent of the conſumption of colonial produce, now reckoned amongſt the prime neceſſaries of civilized life; the ſmall amount of the capital employed in raiſing that produce, compared with the capital employed in circulating and in purchaſing it for conſumption; and the event which remaining colonies will ſtill afford to the future accumulations of ſtock. On the other hand, admitting that any overplus remains in favour of the new arrangement conſidered as a mercantile benefit, this balance, conſiſting entirely of commercial profit, cannot be compared with the remaining loſs attendant upon the event, and compoſed entirely of political inconvenience or injury. The wealth of France and Britain, for example, may, upon the whole, be increaſed by the change which ſhall deprive them of their Weſt Indian colonies. But thoſe colonies, conſidered as an integral part of the French and Britiſh dominions, are productive of various advantages to the other parts, beſides contributing to augment the national capital. Theſe have been enumerated in a former part of the Inquiry, and they cannot properly be compared with any pecuniary conſiderations. They therefore remain to induce an oppoſition on the part of Britain and France to any plan which may improve Egypt at the expence of the Weſt Indies. Perhaps, too, the total clear gain in point of wealth which is to be expected from the improvement of Egypt, may receive a great diminution from the ſuddenneſs of the change. The ſhock which the credit of the mother country is likely to experience from ſuch an event as the rapid deſtruction of the Weſt Indian colonies, and the injury which the whole ſyſtem muſt receive from a ſudden change in the employment of part of the trading ſtock, are evils of a ſerious nature in all communities of modren ſtructure. Joined to the political inconveniences and injuries before mentioned, theſe circumſtances will probably be deemed, by all the European powers, to afford ſufficient reaſons for deprecating, and if poſſible preventing the improvement of Egypt, in whatever way that event may be brought about.

But let us conſider, in the *ſecond* place, the relative conſequences which may be apprehended from the loſs of the Weſt Indian colonies, if it is accompanied with the eſtabliſhment of a European power in Egypt. There is, in this caſe, no difficulty whatever. A ſingle glance muſt convince us, that this mode of improving Egypt is in the higheſt degree hoſtile to the intereſts, political as well as commercial, of every other European power beſides the one to whoſe lot Egypt may fall. It is evidently hoſtile to the commercial intereſts of Europe, inaſmuch as the poſſeſſion of the colony puts the whole produce under the power of one trading nation. Admitting that, a free trade ſhall be allowed at firſt, then the Weſt Indian iſlands are laid in waſte, and monopoly continues in the hands of the power poſſeſſing Egypt; the colonial produce will therefore be ſubjected to imports, taxes, duties, and all the regimen of the fiſcal ſyſtem, excited by the jealouſy of rival traders and hoſtile governments. But the poſſeſſion of the new ſettlements is ſtill more dangerous to the neighbours of the mother country, from the immenſe addition which it muſt ſuddenly beſtow on her reſources. Whilſt all her neighbours have loſt their Weſt Indian colonies, ſhe alone has acquired one of importance equal to the whole colonial ſyſtem, placed almoſt in the vicinity of her contiguous provinces, and immenſely valuable, not as a ſubſtitute for all the Weſt Indian ſettlements, but as an emporium of Eaſt Indian and of European trade.

This noble province will unite all the advantages of a colony, in a higher degree than they have ever exiſted elſewhere with moſt of the benefits ariſing from a great extenſion of the proper boundaries of the parent ſtate. The poſſeſſion of Egypt muſt of neceſſity derange the European balance. After deſtroying the colonial ſyſtem of the Weſt, the keys of the Nile will probably beſtow the decided ſuperiority

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in the arbitration of European affairs upon the nation which thall be permitted to keep them, as they anciently threw the fupreme power over the deſtinies of the Roman empire into the hands of the firſt pretender who was happy enough to ſeize them.

It is unneceſſary to point out more explicitly the conduct which theſe conſiderations dictate to every European ſtate, but more eſpecially to thoſe poſſeſſing American colonies. In a merely colonial view, it appears that the poſſeſſion of Egypt by any enlightened power, however beneficial to the Aſiatic colonies, is ruinous to thoſe of the Weſt Indies, and the colonial intereſts of all the other powers are oppoſed to ſuch a revolution. In a more general point of view, ſuch a revolution is to be deprecated as fatal to the European ſyſtem; and the dread of it will be eſteemed at all times a ſufficient reaſon for vigorous coalition againſt the ſtate, whoſe views may be directed towards this quarter, ſo long as the different members of the great commonwealth retain their ſpirit, equally prudent and honourable, which has ſo often ſaved the whole ſyſtem from deſtruction.

Let us apply theſe remarks more particularly to the event which was in fact accompliſhed during the late war —the conqueſt of Egypt by France.

The difficulty and expences in which the French Weſt Indian adminiſtration has for ſome years been involved, appear to ſome more than a match for the whole benefits of the colonial policy. It is even thought that ſuch complicated diſadvantages cannot long be borne, and that the negroes muſt ſoon obtain the ſupreme power in the French iſlands. I have endeavoured to ſhow that this concluſion is not warranted by the circumſtances of thoſe ſettlements; but it has all along been admitted that the ſtruggle by which the colonial exiſtence of the republic muſt be maintained is one of no common difficulty and hazard. If, then, the poſſeſſion of Egypt ſhall transfer all the benefits of the Weſt Indian ſyſtem to a Mediterranean colony, with various additional advantages which the old ſettlement never poſſeſſed, it is fair to conclude, the Weſt Indies will be abandoned by France at the very moment of her obtaining a quite footing in the new province. Long before an independent government could ſo far improve the Egyptian territory as to underſell and lay waſte the Weſt Indian colonies, the eſtabliſhment of negro ſuperiority in the French iſlands will deſolate the whole ſettlements in the Archipelago. The caſtrophe, then, which we have been contemplating, will be moſt ſuddenly accompliſhed by the eſtabliſhment of the French yoke in Egypt. This is, in every reſpect, the mode of improveing that country moſt hoſtile to the colonial intereſts of of European powers.

In like manner we may, from this point of view, eaſily perceive new inducements to aſſiſt France in her ſtruggle againſt the Weſt Indian ſlaves. If her affairs in that quarter grow deſperate, ſhe has only one way of retrieving her colonial exiſtence;—ſhe muſt ſtake her commercial proſperity on the acquiſition of Egypt, and prepare for making a ſtrong effort in that quarter with the remains of her colonial troops and treaſure, and the flower of her European forces; ſhe will of courſe abandon her Weſt Indian poſſeſſions at the outſet of the ſtruggle, both in order to ſave the continued expence of the war and government, and alſo in order to make a diverſion by means of the revolted negroes, who will be fighting all her battles as effectually as they before ſupported their own cauſe.

In every point of view, therefore, two inferences may be drawn from all that has been ſaid. We may with certainty conclude, that the colonial intereſts of the European powers dictate the neceſſity of aiding France in the Weſt Indies, and vigorouſly keeping her out of Egypt; and that the European intereſts of thoſe ſtates dictate the neceſſity of purſuing the ſame conduct in the Weſt Indies, as well as in Egypt. The acquiſition of Egypt is directly hoſtile to the European ſyſtem, and indirectly deſtructive of the colonial ſyſtem. The continuance of the French power in the Weſt Indies, is directly eſſential to the colonial ſyſtem, and indirectly favourable to the balance of Europe, from its tendency to prevent the ſtrong efforts which otherwiſe muſt be made againſt Egypt.

The ſucceſs of the French arms during the late war, and the blindneſs of ſome

ſome European powers to their beſt intereſts, render it not impoſſible that France may ſucceed in the attempt which we are now conceiving her to make. May not ſome meaſures be purſued with the view of continuing a kind of balance ſuited to the new order of colonial policy which muſt in the ſuppoſed event be introduced? May not Britain, for example, obtain a ſimilar ſhare of the Turkiſh empire? The rich and extenſive province of Syria, in little more than in name a part of the Turkiſh empire, is in many reſpects a more valuable acquiſition than Egypt itſelf. The poſition is not altogether ſo convenient, nor the territory ſo well diſtributed, nor the ſoil ſo inexhauſtible in conſequence of perpetual renovation: But the fertile territory is twice as extenſive; the harbours are more convenient and numerous; climate is ſtill more variegated and ſalubrious; the growth of animals wild and domeſtic more abundant; and the fertility of the land in vegetable productions if poſſible more rich and various. Beſides affording every ſpecies of uſeful grain in prodigous plenty, the climate and ſoil of Syria are admirably fitted for the culture of the ſugar cane, the cotton and tobacco plants, the indigo and coffee trees, the vine and the olive, not to mention the cochineal inſect and ſilk-worm, which thrive in great perfection and abundance. Even under the worſt conceivable ſyſtem of adminiſtration, almoſt all of thoſe valuable articles are at preſent raiſed in great quantities, without any thing more then the moſt contemptible exertions of induſtry and ſkill. In its ruined and deſolated ſtate, Syria produces a revenue of nearly one million three hundred thouſand pounds Sterling; and its population, rapidly diminiſhed by a long ſucceſſion of execrable meaſures in every department of government and police, is ſtill reckoned at two millions three hundred and five thouſand by Volney, whoſe eſtimates are in other circumſtances greatly under the truth.

If this rich and delightful region were added to the Britiſh empire, the acquiſition of Egypt by France would be in every reſpect harmleſs, and in many points of view advantageous. The Aſiatic colonies would be ſaved from every chance of annoyance, whilſt all the advantages formerly pointed out as likely to reſult from the improvement of Egypt, would now in a manifold proportion attend the joint cultivation of Egypt and Syria. The general intereſts of the European powers, and of Britain as well as France, would be promoted by the abundant production of colonial produce in its cheapeſt form. The Weſt Indian ſyſtem would indeed be overturned; but on its ruins there would be raiſed a more ſolid and valuable colonial ſtructure, a new ſyſtem, in which France and England would be mutually poiſed. The dangers that might ſo fairly be apprehended to the European balance from the conqueſt of either province by one power would now be rendered nugatory by the equal and oppoſite acquiſitions of the two great natural enemies whoſe quarrels divide the European ſyſtem. The Turkiſh empire would, indeed, apparently be diſmembered; and a certain deſcription of politicians would lament the fates of the Ottomans, as they once wept over the deſtinies of the Poles. But ſurely no ſuch change could render the Syrians, Copts, and Arabs, leſs happy than they at preſent are in their political circumſtances; whilſt any beginning of enlightened government muſt be the dawn of national improvement, civilization and civil enjoyment to all thoſe unfortunate tribes of men. The lovers of humanity too, might juſtly rejoice in the execution of the project here ſketched, as the dawn of a happier day to a vaſt portion of the human ſpecies. The downfal of the odious traffic which has always been intimately connected with the Weſt Indian ſyſtem, is the neceſſary conſequence of the propoſed partition; and if there were no farther argument from general topics of philanthropy, this ſurely would deſerve our attention, that it is not eaſy to cloſe our ears againſt any ſcheme, of which the neceſſary conſequence muſt be, the inſtantaneous abolition of the African ſlave trade.

I do not here enter at greater length into theſe ſpeculations. The ſubject is in its nature very much mingled with conjecture and hypotheſis. I have ſtated the moſt material facts, and attempted to point out, both the probable conſequences of the events which are ſo confidently expected by many

politicians,

politicians, and the peculiar difficulties which attend the different branches of this Inquiry. Some of the concluſions which I have now drawn, appear to follow with ſufficient certainty from a compariſon of thoſe facts with the principles formerly eſtabliſhed. The reſt, together with other inferences which may be purſued on this ſubject, I leave to the diſcernment of the reader.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLY LAND.

FROM WITTMAN'S TRAVELS IN ASIATIC TURKEY, SYRIA, AND EGYPT.

ON the morning of the 15th of October, before break of day, we left the camp on our way to Jeruſalem. Our party conſiſted of the General and Mrs Koehler, Major Hope, Captain Leake, Meſſrs. Chandler, Whiteman, Pink, and myſelf. We were accompanied by the choarbagi, a party of Janiſſaries, a ſmall detachment of Turkiſh horſemen, and other guards and attendants. After a very agreeable ride of three hours, we arrived at Ramla, within a quarter of a mile of which we met with a large ruin, having a ſquare ſteeple and a gallery above, in aſcending to which we counted an hundered and twelve ſteps. It is ſaid that it was formerly much loftier than it is at preſent, and it was erected in honour of the forty martyrs who ſuffered death in Armenia. In our route from this place, we paſſed through ſeveral Arab villages, while others were ſcattered to the right and left. In theſe villages the caves or dwellings were conſtructed of ſtones and mud, ill compacted together, and of a round form, reſembling that of a bee-hive, with a ſmall hole for the entrance, which ſerved at the ſame time to admit the air, and to afford a paſſage to the ſmoke. The roofs of theſe dwellings, in which, wretched as they were, the Arab cultivators were condemned to paſs their lives, were formed of buſhes, ſtraw, and other ſimilar materials, covered with mud.

We took up our abode for the remainder of the day, and for the night, in the Latin convent at Ramla. The country in the vicinity of the convent, a plain of ſeveral miles in extent, is extremely fertile, and if it was well cultivated, would afford, independently of a rich paſturage for cattle, an abundance of grain;—I might indeed ſay of all that is neceſſary for the ſupport of man. Within the town, the houſes are built of ſtone, and are provided with domes and terraces. Notwithſtanding, at the time of our viſit, many of them were, from the ſtate of the country, unoccupied, they exhibited in general a much more reſpectable appearance than thoſe of Jaffa. Prior to the war, there was in this place an extenſive ſoap manufactory; but the building in which it had been carried on, having been ſince deſerted, had fallen in ruins. We were informed on our arrival that Mahomed Pacha had reached Ramla the preceding evening.

The choice of the Arabs, in erecting their buildings, and in forming themſelves into a congregated ſociety, appears to have been conſtantly directed to an elevated ſituation, in contradiſtinction to the ancient practice in Europe, where it has been remarked, that the vallies and low grounds have been generally ſelected for the ſite of the towns and villages. This remark particularly applies to the more northern parts of Europe, where, in addition to the convenience of procuring a better ſupply of water, a ſhelter from the inclement winds was to be deſired. In the burning clime of Aſia, on the other hand, every breeze was to

to be courted; and this may perhaps explain the motive by which the Arabs were originally influenced in the position of their towns. That of Ramla is situated on a rising ground, commanding a very extensive view of the level, open country, by which it is surrounded on all sides.

As we had brought with us our own bedding, and other conveniencies, we we were soon settled in the convent, which afforded us nothing but the bare walls; and having procured provisions the cook whom we had taken the precaution to bring with us, began his operations, and soon supplied us with a good dinner. After having taken this refreshment, we went into the town, and saw the famale inhabitants busied in making a kind of cotton cloth for their garments. We next proceeded to the bazar, or market, which was but indifferently supplied with a few fruits aud vegetables, such as dates, figs, lemons, cucumbers, &c. We observed several date-trees, with fruit on them, distributed among the buildings; and their appearance, thus blended as they were with the houses, was extremely picturesque. Without the town we noticed a small pottery for the fabrication of vases to hold water. Ramla was anciently a city, but is now an open town only, under the government of the Pacha of Jerusalem and Gaza, Mahomed Pacha.

In this place the minarets of the mosques differ very essentially from all those we had before noticed. It contains three convents for the reception of the pilgrims on their way to the holy city.

It was painful to me to observe that the disease of the eyes, so common in these countries, prevailed very generally, and that with great violence, among the poorer classes at Ramla. Both young and old were alike afflicted by blindness. This was not surprising, since it was easy to trace in their squalid and meagre countenances the manifest causes of disease, namely the want of a good nourishing diet, and the necessary clothing to encourage and keep up the excretions of the skin. The dress of the females consisted of a blue cotton chemise only, resembling the frock of an English peasant, and reaching nearly to the ankles, with a broad belt, or girdle, fastened about the waist. The men were dressed in a similar manner, but with a white instead of a blue chemise, and were for the greater part without shoes.

In the evening we paid a visit to Mahomed Pacha, a great favourite of the Vizier, and very useful to him in the country, as a collector of the tributes. His reception was of the most friendly kind; and he offered us every assistance on our route, promising to send forward a messenger, to give notice, at the places through which we were to pass, of our approach, together with such orders as might facilitate our views. After having taken the refreshments which were presented to us, we returned to the convent, where the General gave us notice to be in readiness to set forward on the following morning at day-break.

We accordingly left Ramla at five in the morning of the 15th, and, after a ride of three hours over the plain, came to an Arab village, named Caiffa, where St James was decapitated. In this village we saw the method employed by the Arabs to preserve their corn from pillage and fire. It consists in digging deep pits, similar to wells, in which the corn is stored up, as in a granary. Having breakfasted, we again set forward on our journey about nine o'clock, passing through a plain, near to which was a village, called Latrum, said to have been once the residence of the kings of the Jews. To the left of the village, the ruins of a building were pointed out to us, which we were told was anciently a palace. We shortly after entered on a rocky and almost impenetrable road, over a mountainous territory, which continued, with little variation, until our arrival at Jerusalem, a distance of twenty-five miles. The safety and comparative facility with which the horses made good their way through this difficult road, filled with rocks and precipices, were truly surprising: not the smallest accident occurred. At one o'clock we came to an Arab village, named St Jerom, distant from Jerusalem three hours journey. We there made a halt of an hour and a half, and saw a lofty building, supported by beautiful pillars, formerly a

Chriſtian church, ſaid to have been built by the Empreſs Helena, but now converted into a receptacle for cattle. We traced on the walls the veſtiges of ſeveral fine paintings of ſcriptural ſubjects; and afterwards entered an arched cavity underneath, in which, according to every probability, the dead had been depoſited. We left the village at half paſt two, and were met ſoon after by a party of prieſts belonging to the Greek convent at Jeruſalem, who were on their way to Ramla, in obedience to a mandate of Mahomed Pacha, but on what occaſion we were not informed.

On our approaching Jeruſalem, we were met by the Muſelem, or Turkiſh governor, and by the ſuperior of the Latin convent, in which we were to take up our abode. They had come out with their attendants, to compliment us on our arrival, and conduct us to the city, which we reached at about half paſt five o'clock. For a conſiderable diſtance the road was occupied by great numbers of the inhabitants, who had come out to meet us; and the ſtreets were thronged in our paſſage through. So great was the curioſity which the arrival of Chriſtian viſitors had excited!

To the very gates of Jeruſalem the land exhibited the ſame rocky and barren appearance it had aſſumed on our entering the mountainous territory. The city itſelf ſtands on an elevated rocky ground capable of yielding but little produce: in the vicinity, however, we ſaw ſeveral ſpots which the inhabitants had with great induſtry fertilized, by clearing away the ſtones, with which they had banked up the ſoil to prevent it from being waſhed away, and by reſorting to every other expedient which could ſuggeſt itſelf.

This ſoil, which is a reddiſh clay, wherever it is of any depth, is eſſentially of a good quality; conſequently their laborious efforts had been rewarded, in theſe partial and choſen ſpots, by an abundant produce of fruits, corn, and vegetables. The grapes which were preſented to us at our repaſts, were uncommonly fine and large: at the ſeaſon of the vintage the vineyards muſt have had a pleaſing aſpect in this land of rocks and mountains.

Shortly after our arrival, the governor paid a formal viſit to the general and officers, in the courſe of which he tendered to us every poſſible aſſiſtance during our ſtay at Jeruſalem. In company with three of my fellow travellers, I took up my abode in the Latin convent; while the general, Mrs Koehler, and the two other gentlemen, eſtabliſhed their reſidence at a houſe in the vicinity.

On the following morning, after breakfaſt, we returned the governor's viſit, and were entertained with coffee, ſweetmeats, and other refreſhments. From one of the windows of his houſe we had a very pleaſing view of a Turkiſh moſque, built on the foundations of Solomon's temple. Chriſtians are prohibited from entering this moſque, in conſequence of a ſuperſtitious opinion entertained by the Turks, that if any one of them ſhould ſet his foot on the conſecrated ground on which it ſtands, the Turkiſh empire would inſtantly be at an end.

On the ſpot where the governor reſided, it is reported that Pontius Pilate dwelt; and it was there, according to traditional accounts that Peter denied Chriſt.

Soon after our return to the general's apartment, the patriarch of the Greek church, and two Armenian biſhops, attended by ſeveral prieſts, paid us a viſit, and promiſed us every attention and kindneſs during our ſtay in Jeruſalem. The patriarch informed us, that the ſix prieſts we had met on our route, and who were on their way to Ramla, had been conſtrained to undertake that journey by Mahomed Pacha. As he could not explain to himſelf why they had been thus forced away, he appeared extremely anxious about them, and begged the general to interceſt himſelf in their behalf. In the inquiries he addreſſed to us, he was deſirous to know which of the three cities, Jeruſalem, Babylon, or Rome, was the moſt ancient.

We were told by the prieſts of an extraordinary threat made by Bonaparte, namely, that ſhould he ever obtain poſſeſſion of Jeruſalem, he would plant the tree of liberty on the ſpot on which the croſs of Jeſus ſtood; and would bury the firſt French grenadier who ſhould fall in the attack, in the tomb of our Saviour.

From

From the terrace of the convent in which we were lodged we had a fine view of the Mount of Olives, of Mount Sion, and indeed of every part of the city, the extent of which has been ſo much diminiſhed in modern times, that the circumference is reckoned not to exceed four Engliſh miles. The wall and habitations are in excellent repair; and the former are provided with ſeveral ſmall ſquare towers. Near the entrance gate is a caſtle denominated David's tower, the ſtones in the inferior part of which are very maſſive, and apparently of great antiquity.

About two o'clock we went to the church called the church of the ſepulchre, as being built over the holy ſepulchre, in company with the ſuperior of our convent, with whom, I ſhould obſerve, we had made an arrangement to viſit Bethlem on the following morning. Eſcorted by ſeveral of the reverend fathers, we paſſed through a ſolemn and grand entrance, into a lofty and capacious building (ſomewhat leſs than an hundred paces long, and not more than ſixty wide), ſupported by ſeveral very large marble pillars of the Corinthian order, and the dome of which was built of the cedar of Lebanon. Preparations having been made for our viſit to this ſanctuary, it was lighted up with more than uſual ſplendour, and had a very ſtriking and awful effect. In the centre of the building is the holy ſepulchre, which is now caſed over with marble for its better preſervation. But for this precaution, indeed, it would ere this have been broken into fragments, which the pilgrims would have carried off as ſo many precious relics. The ſepulchre, we are told, was at firſt a cave hewen in the rock under ground; but the rock having been ance cut away in every direction, it appears now in the form of a grotto above ground. In beſtowing on it a cloſe inſpection, we met with the ſtone on which they told us the angel was ſeated when Mary fought the body of Jeſus. This ſtone had been removed from the entrance. The ſmall building, or chapel, in which the ſepulchre is encloſed, was lighted by ſeveral large and handſome lamps, a certain number of which are always kept burning. We were next conducted to all the intereſting places which reſpected our Saviour previouſly to his death: ſuch as the ſpot where he was confined before his trial and condemnation; that where he was ſcourged, and the crown of thorns placed on his head; that where he was nailed to the croſs, &c. We ſaw the fiſſure in the rock which was rent by the earthquake at the time he gave up the ghoſt, together with the place where the ſoldiers caſt lots for his garments, and the ſpot where his body was embalmed.

The whole of this very extenſive building, in which the Greeks, Latins, Armenians, and Copts, have each reſpectively a chapel, ſtands on Mount Calvary. We viſited each of theſe chapels. Near to that which was built by St Helena, the mother of Conſtantine the Great, in commemoration of the finding of the croſs on which our Saviour was crucified, we ſaw the cavern which was formerly the grand reſervoir of water that contained the croſs. In the middle of the Greek chapel ſtands a marble baſin fixed on the ground, which the Greek prieſts told us was not only placed in the centre of the pile of buildings, but in the centre of the univerſe. This beautiful chapel is built of yellow and white marble; and ſeveral of the columns are of very antique. We next proceeded to the chapel where Mary viſited Jeſus, the pavement of which is of beautiful marble, inlaid and ornamented with much taſte. In the courſe of our enquiries, we ſaw the tomb of Baldwin, governor of Jeruſalem, who was killed during the cruſades.

The beauty and grandeur of theſe buildings do credit to the age in which they were executed. Over the gate which led us to the elegant ſtructure, erected by the order of St Helena, in which the holy ſepulchre, and the memorable ſpots I have noticed above, are encloſed, we ſaw the veſtiges of ſeveral pieces of fine ſculpture, together with a conſiderable number of marble and granite columns, of the Corinthian order, and other architectural decorations.

The Greek and Armenian prieſts entertained us with coffee and ſherbet in their reſpective chapels. They told us that after the French had landed in Egypt, the Turk had, on a plea of ſuſpicion that the monks in general were not entire ſtrangers to the plans

and intentions of the enemy, ſearched their monaſteries for arms, papers, and other concealed effects, and had obliged them to ſeek refuge in the building over the holy ſepulchre. They had there threatened to bring cannon againſt them, and put them to death, in caſe they ſhould refuſe to open the door of the building, and ſurrender themſelves. In this alarming criſis they were providentially ſaved by a Turkiſh fanton, or fanatic, who took his ſtation on an elevated part of the city, and there harangued the Muſſelmen in behalf of the miniſters of the Chriſtian goſpel, reminding them that, having ſearched their monaſteries, they had neither found arms, nor any other object which could lead to ſuſpicion, and recommending them to deſiſt, and permit the unfortunate prieſts to return to their convents. The effect of this exhortation was, that the multitude laid aſide their ſanguinary purſuit, and the monks were permitted to return quietly to their homes. They were not ungrateful for their deliverance, but collected a conſiderable ſum of money for the ſanton, which he with great delicacy refuſed.

On our return we dined at the convent with the holy fathers, and proceeded afterwards to the general's lodging, where the viſit of the Mufti, who came thither to pay his reſpects, was ſhortly after announced. This perſonage, who ſeemed to carry terror and diſmay in his countenance, told us, that it was impoſſible Jeruſalem ſhould ever be taken, as there were ſeventy thouſand prophets, on the other ſide of the Dead Sea, ready to come forward for its protection and defence. He alſo declared to us, that it was recorded, in the ſacred writings, that the Engliſh and Turks had been friends for more than a thouſand years. He was not only ſupreme of the church, but held the office of cadi, or judge.

On his departure we returned the viſits of the Greek and Armenian clergy. The Armenian church, a fine and elegant ſtructure, was ornamented by ſeveral good ſcriptural paintings. The fathers pointed out to us the ſpot where the head of St James was depoſited, after he had been decapitated at Caiffa.

CHARACTER OF THE SPANISH LADIES.

SPIRIT OF REVENGE—TRAGICAL HISTORY.

From Fiſher's Travels in Spain.

IF the men are diſtinguiſhed by their peculiar character, the Spaniſh women are diſtinguiſhable for the warmth of their conſtitutions. I will give you ſome account of them.

A fanatical enthuſiaſm for the religious ſyſtem of their country, pride that would bend every thing beneath its yoke, a ſingularity that knows no law but its own will, a paſſion for revenge in oppoſition to which nothing is held ſacred, and an unbridled love of pleaſure are by no means an amiable aſſemblage of qualities; yet all theſe are compenſated in the Spaniſh women by a fidelity and an attachment that nothing can ſhake, by ſtrength of mind and heroiſm carried to the utmoſt height. All their ſenſations are violent, but they have a character of energy and of ſublimity, they would carry you away in ſpite of your better judgement and of all your philoſophy.

The phyſiognomy of a ſpaniſh woman bears the ſtamp of ſenſibility. Her ſlender form, her majeſtic ſtep, her ſonorous voice, her black and brilliant eye, the vivacity of her geſticulation, in a word the whole action of her perſon ſhows the temperature of her

her ſoul. Her premature charms are too ſoon diſplayed, and fade with equal rapidity. The climate, the heating aliments they uſe, exceſs in their amuſements, every thing contributes to produce this effect. At forty years of age a ſpaniſh woman ſeems twice as old, and her whole exterior ſhows exhauſtion and premature old age. Almoſt all have a down upon their upper lip, a peculiarity which ſhows the warmth of their conſtitutions, but which is ſo diſagreeable, that they have recourſe to the *velleras* or woman whoſe buſineſs it is to pluck out the hair. Almoſt all have ſpoiled their teeth by an immoderate uſe of *dulces* or ſweetmeats.

A ſpaniſh women is ſincerely and irrevocably attached to her religion. Her tender veneration for the madonna, her devotion to her patron ſaint may occupy her infantine heart, the pomp of ceremonies may amuſe her unpractiſed ſenſes, but theſe pious illuſions, this mythical enthuſiaſm, and theſe ſacred tenderneſſes certainly open her ſoul to the attacks of love. To love a ſaint naturally awakens a ſenſe of her ſexuality, and thus a voluptuous devotion becomes from ſixteen years of age the moſt important occupation of her life. In this view alone can the contradictions in her conduct be explained, and her continual alterations of penitences and aberration accounted for, as well as the phyſical influences exerciſed over her by the prieſts.

Divided between religious duties and the pleaſures of ſenſe, a ſpaniſh woman ſeems to be in a ſtate of continual warfare between her conſcience and her conſtitution. Yet, in ſpite of conſtraint, nature at length overcomes the rigour of her principles, and ſhe ends by quieting her conſcience with the idea of being able to expiate enjoyment by a maſs or a prayer. Hence, it is by no means rare to ſee a beautiful woman quite the arms of love to kneel before a madonna, and being reconciled by this act of devotion, again haſten to give herſelf up to pleaſure.

The ſpaniſh women, however, are very far from delicate in objects of this kind. With a warm imagination and and burning paſſions they are ignorant of thoſe charms, thoſe ſweet illuſions, which the fair ſex derive from delicacy. Hence, the moſt unreſtrained language and the moſt laſcivious looks are incapable of making them bluſh, and what would excite the utmoſt indignation in a German or an Engliſhwoman appears perfectly ſimple and natural to a native of Spain, who yields without reſerve to ſuch licentious images, as the former would not dare to contemplate even in ſolitude.

It would be an error, however, to infer from theſe remarks the certainty of ſucceſs in the enterpriſes of a lover. They ſpeak, it is true, on theſe ſubjects with the freedom of men; their lips, their eyes, and their ears are alike ſtrangers to chaſtity, but their pride prevents them going farther. Such an attempt from a man would ſhow a ſenſe of ſuperiority, whereas 'tis they muſt reign with uncontrouled power. Every ſuch advance would therefore be rejected with diſdain. They muſt not be choſen, 'tis they muſt be chooſer. 'Tis they that take upon themſelves the part of the man, to whom they only leave the duty of complying with their wiſhes, and giving himſelf entirely to their will. Hence it is, that the moſt timid and the coldeſt of men are often more ſucceſsful with them than the moſt enterpriſing and impaſſioned lover. Their deſpotiſm forces the former to pay homage to their charms, for their pride has fixed upon them as their ſlaves. The more indifferent theſe appear, the more ardour the women ſhew; the more he ſhuns her, the more ſhe purſues him. One would imagine ſhe loved him, yet ſhe only deſires to be the object of his love. She ſeems to give herſelf up to him, yet ſhe only ſeeks to reduce him to ſubmiſſion.

They are, however, faithful and conſtant. The energy of their character preſerves them from levity, and their pride from baſeneſs.

They are ſuſceptible of the moſt elevated ſentiments, of the moſt noble ſacrifices of the moſt generous actions; but the ſource of theſe muſt be ſought ſo not much in her attachment to the object ſhe loves as in the high ideas ſhe entertains of herſelf. She conſiders her lover as her property, and uſes the ſame complaiſance toward him, that

ſhe would feel for herſelf; but ſhe exacts in return the moſt abſolute devotion to her will.

Nothing can be more burdenſome than the reſtraint attached to the title of lover; it is one uninterrupted ſucceſſion of minute cares and attentions. Chained to the arm of his cara ſpoſa, he muſt accompany her every where like her ſhadow. At the Prado, at maſs, at the theatre, at the confeſſional, never muſt he quit her, and the whole weight of her affairs of every kind reſts upon his ſhoulders. Never muſt he approach her empty-handed, eſpecially on feaſt days. To him a wiſh, however, ſlightly expreſſed, a caprice the moſt undecided, is a command, while the moſt inviolable reſpect for her whims and fancies, and the moſt undiſturbed ſubmiſſion of temper are ſacred duties; in a word he muſt in all things be the paſſive agent of a woman, whoſe ardent imagination often commands what is impoſſible with the moſt impatient egotiſm.

Such is the general character of the women of this country. We will now view them as relates to marriage.

This engagement is formed ſometimes from an appearance of mutual inclination, frequently from mere convenience, and the nuptial benediction renders it indiſſoluble. The lover, however, who has hitherto appeared the moſt humble ſlave of his intended wife, ſuddenly becomes her maſter on the very day of marriage. But while he endeavours to aſſert his forgotten rights, the wife defends hers with ſo much the more obſtinacy, and at the very moment when he is endeavouring to ſtrip her of her authority, ſhe increaſes her pretenſions. Thus marriage becomes a ſource of perpetual hoſtilities, which nouriſh a diſunion between the huſband and wife, and which are the principle cauſe of the continuance of the cuſtom of cortejos.

This word expreſſes generally a lover, but more particularly that of a married woman. Very frequently this lover has nothing but the name, and might more properly be called a friend, on whom are laid all the cares above deſcribed. But how can we reconcile this cuſtom with the ancient jealouſy of Spaniards towards their wives? or have we any preciſe notion of its origin? I can anſwer neither of theſe queſtions, but I will obſerve, the cortejos are rarely found among the middle claſſes, and ſcarcely ever among the lower orders; that they frequently only ſerve for etiquette, but that ſtill more frequently they enjoy all the privileges of a huſband. This ſpecies of intimacy, however, is ſubject to ſuch rigorous laws, that the two parties in ſome meaſure inſulate themſelves from all other individuals of their ſex, and conſider the leaſt cauſe of ſuſpicion as unpardonable. But if on the one hand a lady watches her cortejo with the moſt extreme jealouſy, on the other hand ſhe is moſt rigid in her attentions to him; for all thoſe who are in this ſituation never give any other anſwer to the advances of ſtrangers who are either indiſcreet or ignorant of the cuſtoms of the country than contemptuous ſilence or haughty diſdain. Thus in all the tertullas every cortejo is placed beſide his female friend, nor can it be denied, that this ſervile reſtraint contributes greately to give a coldneſs and a ſameneſs to ſociety.

In ſpeaking, however, of the multiplicity of unhappy marriages among the Spaniards, I do not mean to exclude all exceptions. But whoever obſerves with attention the interior of families, will eaſily convince himſelf that happy marriages, which are everywhere rare, are ſtill more ſo in this country. And where can the women receive that inſtruction which they ought to have or acquire juſt notions of their duties and deſtinations? All their education conſiſts in a knowledge of a ſyſtem of dogmas and ceremonies, to which is given the name of religion, and in cultivating a few external accompliſhments, ſuch as dancing, embroidery, and playing the guitar. To them marriage is a ſtate of pleaſure. It is on the huſband that all the cares of the houſe and of marketing fall, and in the firſt or middle claſſes it is even rare to ſee a mother nurſe her own children. All the journals in the great towns, as Madrid, Cadiz, Malaga, Valencia, Barcelona, &c. are full of advertiſements of nurſes wanted or offering their ſervices, and an expreſs condition is often inſerted that the child is to be *taken away*. a

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cuſtom, which though unknown among our german compatriots is very general both here and in France.

It is true that in Spain women were formerly in a ſtate of moſt abject ſlavery, inſomuch that ſince the general civilization of Europe ſpaniſh jealouſy has become proverbial, but in progreſs of time the manners of Spain, running from one extreme to the other, are almoſt become more free than in any other country. Women pay and receive viſits, form their tertullas at will, go to public fetes without conſulting their huſbands, ſpend the income of their dowries as they pleaſe, and demand beſides a certain proportion of pin-money, which is ſtipulated in their marriage articles. In a word they not only know how to aſſert their rights, but enforce their pretenſions with the utmoſt rigour. They alſo combine together with a kind of eſprit de corps, by means of which the ſlighteſt infringement of common uſage is reſented as an attack or an injury done to the whole ſex.

Theſe ill-aſſorted marriages ſometimes produce the moſt horrid acts of revenge. I will relate one of the moſt recent examples, which took place during my reſidence at Madrid.

Dona Antonia, a charming young woman about 29 years of age at moſt, was married to a merchant, a man of a mild temper, but capricious and of a weak conſtitution. This lady had always lived a very retired life, till a young man from Valencia, who came to ſtudy the law at Madrid, was recommended to her huſband, and thus had acceſs to her. Dona Antonia was pleaſed with his perſon, which procured him her favour, and all the privileges attached to it. The huſband however perceived their intimacy, and by means of the offers and honourable means he employed, ſucceeded in diſmiſſing the young man, without affording Dona Antonia, an opportunity of oppoſing the meaſure.

The letters, however, of Dona Antonia purſued her lover wherever he went, and love and revenge rendered them ſo eloquent, that the young man ſome months after broke his word and returned ſecretely to Madrid. He then renewed his interviews with her at a private houſe, and his paſſion daily increaſed. At length the time arrived, that Antonia ventured to communicate to him a plan ſhe had long ſince formed, of aſſaſſinating her huſband, and offered him on that condition her hand and her fortune. Don Juan ſhuddered with horror at the propoſal, begged her to abandon the idea, ſhowing her the dreadful conſequences of ſo black an action, which he abſolutely refuſed to perpetrate. Hereupon at firſt ſhe treated him with the profoundeſt contempt, and gave herſelf up to deſpair. She employed alternately menaces, prayers, and imprecations, then recurred to all the artifices that revenge or love could contrive, till at length Don Juan conſented, and the death of the huſband was reſolved. They were engaged in contriving the means of affecting this, when the following circumſtance occurred to haſten its execution.

Dona Antonia had preſented one of her watches to Don Juan, but her huſband miſſing it, ſhe accuſed the cook of having ſtolen it, and under that pretext diſcharged her. The huſband however meeting the woman upbraided her with her conduct, but ſhe juſtified herſelf by revealing to him the whole ſecret. He therefore brought her home, concealed her in an alcove, called his wife, and made the pretended theft the topic of converſation. The remainder of this interview may eaſily be imagined. And now all was loſt, and nothing but the death of her huſband could ſave her. The grief of the huſband for the infidelity of his wife brought on fever, and he was obliged to confine himſelf to his bed. It was therefore determined to ſend all the ſervants out on the following Sunday, and leave the patient alone. The opening the door of the balcony was the ſignal agreed on, and thus the plot was executed. The lover entered the apartment with a poniard in his hand, fell upon the ſick man, gave him ſeveral ſtabs in the belly, and made his eſcape. But the unfortunate huſband calling for help, a young girl who was with her aunt Dona Antonia heard him. The noiſe of Don Juan in eſcaping alſo attracted her attention, as ſhe ran to the apartment of her uncle, whom ſhe found weltering in his blood, and immediately called her aunt. It may be

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eaſily conceived that the latter did not fail to cry out for help too, and feign the deepeſt deſpair. Mean while the young man had gained the gate of Toledo, and was going to quite Madrid when he recollected he had no money: he therefore turned back, and went to his apartment to get ſome, but ſtrongly impreſſed with the embarraſſment in which he imagined the object of his love to be, he went to a woman of his acquaintance, and there waited to receive ſome tidings of her.

Two days had paſſed on, the report of this aſſaſſination ſpread over Madrid, and in the interval the perſon who was in the ſecret of their connection revealed it to her confeſſor, who adviſed her to go and inform the alcaide-mayor. The ſuſpicion was confirmed by an intercepted letter, and the culprits were arreſted. Don Juan immediately confeſſed, and Dona Antonia, who at firſt denied her crime, was convicted. The proſecution continued four months, after which they were both condemned to ſuffer death. All the intereſts and the moſt conſiderable offers were made in vain. At firſt Dona Antonia flew in a rage, when ſhe was informed her lover had confeſſed, and loaded him with reproaches and with abuſe; but in her laſt moments her love ſeemed to be renewed with increaſed ardour, and when her ſentence was read to her ſhe aſked, "Y Don Juan tendra la miſma ſuerte?"—"And will Don John ſuffer the ſame fate?"—which being anſwered in the affirmative, ſhe replied, "Pues ſeñores la hento mucho mas que la mia"—"I am much more grieved, gentlemen, for him than for myſelf,"—and immediately fainted.

The day of execution at length arrived, for which a ſcaffold had been erected in the plaza-mayor. The two culprits, having received the ſacrament in the chapel of the Dominicans, were conducted to execution by the confraternity del Refugio. They were both dreſſed in black, and Dona Antonia wept. She would have embraced her lover for the laſt time, but he turned away his head, till the confeſſor at length reconciled them. She had begged as a favour to be ſtrangled firſt, but the ſentence was that both ſhould be executed at the ſame moment. They were each on a ſeparate ſeat Don Juan fainted at the moment when the cord was put round him, but Dona Antonia ſat with great decency, caſting her eyes upon her lover. They were diſpatched in about a minute.

It muſt be here remarked, that in Spain there is a difference between ſtrangling (dar garotes) and hanging (ahorcar), in the former of which a wheel is uſed, which turns a cord acroſs a beam, before which the criminal ſits.

According to cuſtom the bodies remained expoſed in the ſame ſtate till ſunſet. Twelve candles of yellow wax burned near them on black ſtands, and ſome of the executioner's attendants kept guard. The whole ſquare ſwarmed with people from four in the morning, and continued ſo throughout the day. The obſervations and judgements of the ſpectators all bore the ſtamp of the national character. The faces of of the deceaſed being black in conſequence of the reflux of blood during the ſuffocation, the people of courſe attributed this to the violence the devil had done to their ſouls. They compared the two countenances. The men made excuſes for Don Juan, and the women took up the defence of Dona Antonia. The majority pitied their unhappy fate. This probably it was, that induced a curate ſome days after to ſay in his ſermon, "that he knew for certain, that Madrid contained thouſands of women, one half of whom had been guilty of ſimilar crimes, and the other meditated the perpetration of them." I am willing to hope, that the pious paſtor in his zeal ſomewhat exaggerated, yet it is certain that the Spaniſh women are too often led by the manners of the country to rid themſelves of their huſbands by poiſon or any other method.

LITERARY

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE Royal Humane Society have awarded to Mr Knight Spencer, of Bread ſtreet, Cheapſide, their honorary ſilver medallion for the invention of a Marine Spencer, for the preſervation of lives in caſes of ſhipwreck or other accidents at ſea. This ſpencer conſiſts of a girdle to fit the body, ſix inches broad, compoſed of about 800 old tavern corks ſtrung upon a ſtrong wire, well lathed together with hay cord, covered with canvaſs, and painted in oil, ſo as to make it water proof; when it is wanted, it is to be ſlided from the feet cloſe up under the arms, and to be faſtened over each ſhoulder by means of tapes or cords. A perſon thus equipped may ſafely truſt himſelf to the waves, for he will float head and ſhoulders above water in any ſtorm, and by paddling with his hands may eaſily gain the ſhore.

The engravers of London, under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Wales, have formed themſelves into a ſociety, called the Chalcographic Society. To alleviate the misfortunes and miſeries reſulting from ſickneſs and the decays of nature is the immediate object of this inſtitution, and there can be no doubt but that the funds ariſing from the ſubſcriptions of artiſts, aided by the public ſupport, to which it has a claim from the lovers of the arts, will prove equal to the ſupport of thoſe, who, in ſpite of their utmoſt exertions, may need ſuch aid. Among the officers and committee for the preſent year, are the names of Bartolozzi, Tomkins, Anker Smith, Fitler, Milton, Lowry, &c.

Mr Hayley has announced the life of Romney the painter, to be compiled from materials bequeathed by him to that gentleman for the purpoſe.

The Rev. John Robinſon, of Ravenſtonedale, in Weſtmoreland, is engaged on a Treatiſe on Grecian Antiquities, which is intended equally for the uſe of ſchools and ſeminaries, and to aid the reſearches of the antiquary and the man of learning. The author hopes to be able to ſupply the defects of Potter's and Harwood's Grecian Antiquities, which are almoſt excluſively confined to Athens, and to give an account of the antiquities of Greece in general, particularly of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Rhodes, and Macedon. The work will form two volumes octavo.

A very fine collection of pictures is now exhibiting, under the title of the Truchſeſs Gallery, in the New Road, oppoſite to Portland Place, London. It conſiſts of pictures from the pencil of all the firſt maſters in every ſchool, and completely fills a ſuite of eight large rooms, built in a new and elegant ſtyle for the purpoſe. Though they might be conſidered rather as forming the extenſive gallery of a ſovereign prince, than as that of a private individual, yet they are the ſole property of Count Truchſeſs, of Cologn, who during the late war moved them for ſafety to Vienna. The gallery is divided into the old ſchool, the Flemiſh, the Dutch, the German, the French, the Italian, and Spaniſh ſchools; and it is remarkable at once for the great variety of maſters it poſſeſſes, and the fortunate choice of their works. The number of pictures is ſo great as to have put the proprietor to an expence of upwards of 6000l. for cuſtom-houſe duties; and their removal from Vienna to London, and the fitting up of the ſuite of apartments, has coſt him 12,000 guineas. The collection is valued at 60,000 guineas. Thus, poſſeſſing a private gallery ſo extenſive and well choſen, we may hope, that in a few years, by the acceſſion of other paintings, a national gallery may be formed in London, which will rival that of the Louvre at Paris.

The ſum of 20,000l. was lately voted by Parliament towards making a navigable canal through the Highlands of

Scotland, from ſea to ſea. The extent is 59 miles, 29 of which are occupied by lakes of unfathomable depth. The remaining part is to be 20 feet deep, and of a proportionate breadth, ſo that ſhips of the line may paſs from the North Sea to the Britiſh Channel. This will obviate all the difficulties of going round about by the Shetland and Orkney iſlands, a paſſage of fourteen days in the calmeſt weather, and which, in the ſtormy ſeaſon, is ſeldom effected in leſs than three months. On the contrary, the paſſage by the propoſed canal will not occupy more than twelve days, and frequently little more than half that period.

A correſpondence has lately taken place between Mr Smith, Secretary of the Navy in the United States, and Dr Mitchell, relative to the dampneſs acquired by gunpowder. The following is the ſubſtance of Dr Mitchell's opinion, as given in the Medical Repoſitory, publiſhed at New York: "The evil complained of muſt be ſought for in the ſaltpetre, which conſiſts of three diſtinct materials, 1. Potaſh; 2. The acid of putrefaction; and, 3. Water. Theſe are combined in certain proportions, and made to cohere by an attractive force. When the conſtituent parts are pure and well-proportioned, they form fine and unadulterated ſaltpetre; but it very often happens that ſome of the component parts of ſaltpetre are not pure, or if pure, not compounded in due proportion:

1. The potaſh, or alkaline baſis of ſaltpetre, is frequently imperfect in its conſtitution, or vitiated by foreign admixture. Common or ſea ſalt is ſometimes combined with it. This, however, is not all. A mixture of lime is often derived from the plaiſter and other calcareous matter, which abounds in the ſaltpetre beds and collections. This earth has been found, by experience, to weaken the ſtrength of the powder in two ways. 1ſt, By adding to the weight of that manufactured article unacidified lime, which is an inactive ingredient, and which has no explosive force; or, 2d, By diſpoſing powder to grow damp, whenever acidified lime exiſts in the form of a ſeptite, and exerciſes its inherent attractive power of imbibing moiſture from the atmoſphere and other ſurrounding objects. In the former caſe, powder, though dry, will be weak; in the latter it will imbibe humidity, and alſo be weak of courſe. Some years ago, under the French Monarchy, the want of a due explosive force in the powder with which their artillery was ſerved, became a ſubject of public inquiry. The Academy of Arts and Sciences traced it to an accidental adulteration with lime and calcareous matter, in the Pariſian manufactories. To obviate this difficulty, they recommended an addition of as much good Ruſſian or other potaſh to the ſaltpetre-beds as would ſaturate completely all the ſeptic acid, and of courſe diſcharge or precipitate all the lime. By attention to this, the quality of the ſaltpetre was improved. This may be done when ſaltpetre abounds either with combined or uncombined lime. Diſſolve it in water; and pure potaſh, added ſo as to ſaturate it exactly, will detach every atom of lime from its connection. Both the inconveniencies above mentioned will be thus prevented. 2. The ſeptic acid may poſſibly be defective or vitiated in ſome caſes. Of this, however, we know little; and the little we know leads us to be very far from believing the acid ingredient of the ſaltpetre to be much in fault. That ſour product of putrefaction is commonly active enough. When floating at large in an aerial form, and poiſoning the atmoſphere with a peſtilential taint, its epidemic ravages are but too well known. It would ſeem that when held in bondage, and enchained by potaſh, its deſtructive career was run, and would never be begun again. But it is a curious and admirable fact, that that pernicious acid, which, before its connection with potaſh, was the chief inſtrument of peſtilence, ſhould in the act of extrication and enlargement (deſtructive like dying Sampſon) be the principal engine of war. As far as the power of this agent goes, it is moſtly ſtrong enough. 3. In a cryſtalized form, ſaltpetre, like all other ſalts, contains a quantity of water. But this water is in a latent ſtate, and not diſcoverable by an hygrometer. For all the purpoſes of touch the ſubſtance may be pronounced dry. In a pure and perfectly ſaturated ſtate of ſeptic acid and potaſh, there will be no attraction of water from the ſurrounding air, and conſequently ſuch ſaltpetre will not attract moiſture,

moiſture, nor cauſe dampneſs in the gunpowder into whoſe conſtitution it enters. On the whole, Sir, I believe the fault you find with your cannon-powder is to be referred to impurity or adulteration in the ſaltpetre. There appears good reaſon to conclude, that the evil will be remedied by a removal or correction of theſe. I therefore recommend that great care be taken to refine and cryſtallize the ſaltpetre."

Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, is expected in Paris, in September or October. He has promiſed to bring with him many new genera and ſpecies of plants; likewiſe a ſiliceous ſubſtance, analogous to the *tabascher* of the Eaſt Indies, which exiſts in the knots of a gramineous plant, that is confounded with the bambou. In his letter to Delambres he ſpeaks of the milk of a *vegetable cow*, a tree ſo called by the Indians, which when heated with the nitric acid gave a caout-chouc, of a balſamic odour, but which, inſtead of being cauſtic and hurtful, like all other vegetable milks, is nouriſhing, and agreeable to the taſte. He diſcovered it in the road to Oronooko, in a plantation, where the negroes drink a great deal of it. So attentive have he and his companions been to every thing that relates to plants, that he ſays, "Of every vegetable we can indicate the rock where it reſides, and the height in toiſes at which it grows, ſo that in our manuſcripts will be found very correct materials for the *geography of plants*."

Vaſſali Eandi has ſhewn by repeated experiments (1.) That metals and their oxides, thrown on his electrometer, bring thither a contrary kind of electricity; the *metal* poſitive electricity, and its *oxide* negative. (2.) That the electric fluid does not affect the fluid of the voltaic pile, the action of which is not altered by the union of poſitive electricity to the negative pile, nor by another combination of electric and Galvanic conductors. From theſe and other experiments of the ſame kind, he has deduced the theory of Galvaniſm, which he explained in the laſt ſitting of his public experiments at the Athenæum of Turin.

Two experiments have been read by Cit. Gautherot, in the ſitting of the Galvanic Society of Paris, of the 4th Brumaire, and which are conſidered as curious and important from the inductions to which they naturally lead. Firſt experiment—The perſon that would perform it muſt place in his mouth the upper ends of two wires of platina, or of any other metal not oxydable, and proceed to make the two other ends touch the two extremities of a weak Galvanic apparatus, with a view to appretiate the degree of its influence. He will then experience an effect more or leſs remarkable, according as his tongue is more or leſs habituated to diſcern the particular ſavour of the Galvanic fluid. But on placing one upon the other, theſe ſame lower ends of the two wires of platina, without deranging thoſe placed in his mouth, he will again perceive the ſame ſavour, although in a ſlighter degree. Second experiment—If the Galvanic apparatus has only produced a *minimum* of effect, which muſt neceſſarily be the caſe, either when, 1ſt, the apparatus has but one ſingle ſtory or ſtage; or, 2d, when the ſubſtances which compoſe this ſtory are in their own nature but ill adapted to produce the Galvanic effect, or when they can only develope it in the ſlighteſt degree, in either of theſe circumſtances it may happen, that the organ will not feel itſelf affected by the perception of any ſavour. But then it will be ſufficient to let the lower end of the platina wires reſt on the two extremities of the apparatus, and to bring back the two wires immediately one againſt the other, without deranging their extremities placed in the mouth. This new contact will neceſſarily produce an effect more intenſe than the former; and if it ſhould be thought convenient to augment it ſtill further, this might be done by bringing back alternately the lower ends of the platina wires, firſt to the two extremities of the battery, and afterwards one againſt the other. Theſe contacts repeated would develope the ſavour peculiar to the fluid, or that which is the certain ſign of its influence.

From ſome experiments made by M. Ritter, of Jena, on the inviſible rays of the ſolar ſpectrum, he concludes that there exiſts without the ſpectrum, and at its two extremities, inviſible rays which poſſeſs the property of affiſting oxigenation and diſoxigenation. He has alſo obſerved a ſingular coincidence between theſe effects and thoſe of Galvaniſm; for the eye when placed in

contact with the *negative* conductor of the pile, ſees every object *red*; but if placed againſt the *poſitive* conductor, it ſees them *blue*; whence there appears to reſult an analogy between the action of the negative electricity and that of red light, and of the poſitive and the violet light.

The following is the method adopted in Germany and Sweden for making artificial yeaſt. "To one hundred pounds of the beſt malt, conſiſting of one part of malted wheat, and two parts of malted barley, dried in the open air, and well ground or bruiſed, add ten pounds of good hops, and brew the mixture with 350 pounds of water to form wort. After a ſhort boiling ſeparate the grains and hops from the wort, which, laſt by continued boiling, may be reduced to 175 lbs. Cool it down as ſoon as poſſible to 70° Fahrenheit, and then mix it with 32 lbs of yeaſt, which the firſt time may be of common brewer's yeaſt, but in every ſubſequent operation, of the artificial. The wort will ſoon ferment, and in a few hours it will be covered with a thick yeaſty froth; the whole maſs muſt then be ſtrongly agitated, and, at the ſame time, well mixed with from 50 to 75lbs of fine ground meal of wheat or barley, either malted or unmalted. In a cool place this yeaſt will keep ten or fifteen days in ſummer, and four or five weeks in winter. It is ſaid to be as good as the beſt common yeaſt for the uſe of brewers, diſtillers, bakers, and paſtry cooks.

The corvette Naturaliſte, which Captain Baudin, the French circumnavigator, ſent to Europe from the Moluccа iſlands, is arrived ſafe at Havre, with 140 cheſts full of natural curioſities.

Gen. Mortier has addreſſed a letter to the Univerſity of Gottingen, aſſuring the members thereof of the ſpecial protection of the French, and that the din of arms ſhould not interrupt their literary labours.

From the Catalogue Syſtématique et raiſonné de la Literature Françoiſe, publiſhed by Cit. Treuttel, we learn, that in the courſe of the year 1802, there were printed in that country 1341 new works, of which 148 belonged to the claſs of novels and romances!

The city of Moſcow begins to rival Peterſburg in taſte and the magnificence of its public amuſements. Laſt winter ſeveral Italian operas were exhibited there; and among others the Alceſte of Gluck, and the Zenobia at Palmyra of Anfoſſi. The expences of theſe two operas amounted to 500,000 roubles.

In a memoir on the chemical nature of ants, &c. by Citizen A. F. Fourcroy, inſerted in the fifth number of the Annals of the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory at Paris, the author obſerves that, conſidering all that has been written on the ſubject of the acid of ants, it would ſeem difficult to produce any thing new; this, however, he has attempted, and executed, by the following important diſcovery:—that the ſkeleton of ants is formed, like that of hot-blooded animals, of phoſphate of lime: that they are, moreover, formed of a great quantity of carbone united to a ſmall quantity of hydrogene, and to a little oxygene; and that they contain two vegetable acids, viz. the acetous acid, and the malic-acid.

In the departments of des Landes and de l'Heraut in France, they have begun to cultivate an oleaginous plant, called Arachide, and belonging to the family of legumes (Arachis Hypogœa). The Spaniards brought it from America, and the French obtained it from Spain. It is aſſerted, that the ſeeds of it yield more than half their weight of an oil, which is fit to be uſed in food, to be burned in lamps, or employed in the arts. The crop is not expoſed to ſo much danger from the weather, or ſo liable to fail, as that of the olive or walnut tree. An ounce of the oil of the Arachis, in a lamp with a ruſh wick a line and a half in diameter, burned 9 hours and 26 minutes. An ounce of olive oil in a lamp, with a wick of the ſame ſize, laſted only 8 hours. It is likewiſe ſuperior in this reſpect to other ſpecies of oil. It may ſupply the place of the beſt olive-oil for culinary and other purpoſes of domeſtic economy, and it is found to be more proper than any other for the manufacture of ſoap.

It is a truth generally admitted, that the bones of animals contain a ſubſtance eſſentially nutritive; but unto the preſent time this truth has added nothing to our modes of procuring aliment in common uſe, bones have not the leſs been an article of loſs in our public and private economy. Papin, who wiſhed to extract this nutritive ſubſtance, conceived the idea of the digeſter, which bears

bears his name. Some ingenious men have endeavoured to bring that machine to perfection; but it ſtill remains only an apparatus of phyſics; it is by much too complicated to be adopted for domeſtic purpoſes, Since Papin, Meſſrs Prouſt, Darcet, Pelletier, and other ſcientific characters in France, have attempted to obtain the jelly of bones by more ſimple methods; but their labours lie buried in large ſcientific collections, and alimentary economy has not hitherto made uſe of thoſe fortunate diſcoveries that ſcience has made. Citizen Cadet de Vaux, Superintendent of the Military Hoſpital of Paris, &c. having long turned his thoughts to the enormous waſte that is made of bones, and on the means of ameliorating the ſubſiſtence of the indigent claſſes, the ſick poor, &c. gives it as his opinion, that the only method to extract, with eaſe, the nutritive ſubſtance of bones, is to pulveriſe them. The author has made his experiments and obſervations the ſubject of a memoir which he has lately publiſhed. In this he acknowledges himſelf indebted to the dog for the idea of pulverization. He further obſerves, that one pound of bones will furniſh as much broth as ſix pounds of meat, and that the broth of bones, conſidered as an article of diet, is preferable to the broth of meat. He likewiſe pronounces this branch of economy pregnant with valuable reſources to ſmall families in towns, to villagers in the country, and to civil and military hoſpitals—to ſoldiers in camp, or in a beſieged city, and to the mariner in long voyages. The author then treats at large on the virtues of bone-broth, &c. &c. It appears from the notes, that Citizen Regnault, proprietor of a conſiderable foundery at Paris, deſirous to extend the diſcovery of Citizen Cadet de Vaux, has cauſed a peſtle and mortar to be founded for this particular purpoſe, and with a view to realize the object of his uſeful labours.

It has been found by experience, that the beſt remedy for the ſting of waſps and bees, is to apply to the part affected common culinary ſalt moiſtened with a little water. Even in a caſe where the patient had incautiouſly ſwallowed a waſp in a draught of beer, and been ſtung by it in the wind-pipe, the alarming ſymptoms that enſued, were almoſt inſtantly relieved by ſwallowing repeated doſes of water, ſaturated with ſalt.

Citizen Cathala, a French architect, has invented a new method of employing tiles for the roofs of houſes, by which one half of the quantity uſually required for that purpoſe is ſufficient. The tiles are to be made in a ſquare, inſtead of an oblong form. The hook by which they are faſtened is at one of the angles, ſo that when faſtened to the laths, they hang down diagonally, and every tile is covered one fifth part, on two ſides, by the ſuperior row.

POETRY.

For the Scots Magazine.

THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN BARLEYCORN.

FAM'D Triton tak' thy twiſted ſhell,
An' blaw a blaſt ſae loud and ſnell,
That ilka ane frae heav'n to hell
May ſtand aghaſt;
John Barleycorn o'erladen fell,
An' breath'd his laſt!

He was a ſtalwart youth and keen,
Nor was there ane on Scotia's green
Wi' ſhank ſae ſleeve, as cou'd hae g'en
Sir John a fa';
He wad hae gart them dad bedeen,
Againſt the wa'.

Mad Sawney *, wha thought fightin' fun,
An' maiſt feck o' the earth o'er-run,

* Alexander the Great.

For

For want o' wark begude wi' John,
An' ga'e 'm a ſhog;
John flang him lightly to the ground,
As dead's a log!

The Babylonian, ſtern an' proud,
Begude wi' John in tauntin' mood,
Like a ſhot ſtarn he headlang pu'd
Him frae on high;
An' gart him rowſt an' chow his cud
Amo' the kye.

He was his country's brag an' pride,
An' kept a rantin' ingle ſide;
His bicker was a muckle, wide,
Sax firlot loom;
An' ay, at ilka waught, he dry'd
That bicker toom.

His laughin' look an' ae-fauld heart
Ay fand him friends in ilka part;
Forby, he had ſome caotraip art
O' magic lear,
That dool an' ſorrow ay were ſkairt
Fan he was there.

The gryteſt men in a' our Lallan's
Were proud o' him to grace their dwallin's,
Yet wad he ſit on cottar hallans,
Fu' blyth and chearie;
Wi' millers, ſmiths, an' ſoutar callans,
He'd ſeenil wearie.

He ne'er was faſh'd wi' paughty pride,
Hale days he has been kent to bide
Wi' beggars at a lythe dyke ſide,
Syne wi' them gae,
An' cuddle cloſe down by their ſide,
'Mang ſacks an' ſtrae.

At a' gude errants in our lan',
John boot to len a helpin' han';
Fan wives amo' the ſtrae had fa'n,
He kits'd the howdie—
An' gart her ſcawl' her ain gudeman,
Afore his crowdie!

He liket weel to ſee a tulzie,
His ſleekit tongue as glib as ulzie,
Has aft been kent to raile a brulzie
'Mang tinkler fort;
Yet ſient a ſtae he car'd for ſpulzie—
'Twas a' for ſport:

Yet aften times he has been kent
For ſattlin' pleys to gryte content;
Without a hanker he wad lent
Baith parties arles:
His very bluid has e'en been ſpent,
To ſowther quarrels.

In hay an' har'ſt he liket thrift,
Sae as o' gab he had ſic gift,
He tald them aye the tither ſcrift,
To chear their toil,
Till Heſper glinted i' the lift,
An' clos'd their moil,

In ſtrowſter houſes 'twas a tawin'
To get him up ere cocks were crawin',
Albeit ſometimes to count the lawin'
He was na fit,
He wad hae ſeen the mornin' dawin',
Afore he'd ſlit.

O' a' gude fellows he was chief,
At dargies he wad baniſh grief;
In's pantry dyvours fought relief
To eaſe their hearts,
Shak' hands wi' him, an' they were prief
'Gainſt ſorrow's darts.

When Ralph, the pride o' Britain's iſle,
Led Scotia's heroes to the Nile,
John cheer'd their ſauls an' ſooth'd their toil,
An' led the van,
Till Gallia's far fam'd rank an' file
Did bite the ſan'.

There's nae a monarch on a throne,
But aft has mettit mou's wi' John;
There's nae a minſtrel blaws a drone
Frae Thames to Tay,
But wad ha'e kiſs'd the very groun'
Whereon he lay!

But och! how alter'd was his fate—
Fan the rude harpies o' the ſtate
Begude to take him o'er the pate,
Syne ilka thing
That he attempet ear or late,
Did backward ſwing.

He cudna bathe him i' the ſea,
Nor reſt him on his ain ſettee,
But ſome rude loun wi' glowrin' e'e
An' letter'd kent,
Wad bang him for a licence fee,
An' crave his ſtent.

He thol'd their taunts o'er lang I trow,
Yet never girn'd or threw his mou',
But ay he ſhow'd his weel-brent brow,
At kirk an' fair;
An' made a ſhift to puddle thro',
Tho' trackl'd ſair.

But d—l tak' diſcords, feuds, an' jars,
Cataſtrophes, an' bluidy wars,
Racks, taxes, ſtents, an' turnpike bars,
A blackguard ſquad!
Begot by bluſtrin' bluidy Mars,
Fan roarin' mad!

Fan eldritch trumpet ceas'd to crune,
An' this unchancy war was done,
They ſtentit Johnny, to the tune
O' cent per cent;
An' d—l a plack to ſole his ſhoon
Was left ahint:

But yet, tho' herriet to the door,
He thankit fate he'd health galore,
An' didna' value hoardin' ſtore
O' hair moul'd clink,
Sae lang's his tub was to the fore
To malk a drink.

But will awins! we little ken
Fu' an' fat way our days fall en';——
Fan John was thinkin' times wad men',
Tout came a trumpet*,
Till a' his haddin' butt an' ben,
Lap, ſtrack, an' jumpit!

For now the ſtate frae John wad ha'e
The very ſkin frae tap to tae;
Lang had he ſpeel'd the ſtayeſt brae,
Tho' fairly faddi'd;
But now he bann'd the luckleſs day
That he was braddl'd!

He ga'ed frae wark, frae meat an' drink,
He cudna' ſleep, an' durſtna think,
He e'ed his looms into the brink,
A' gail'd an' gyzzen'd,
An' pray'd, that they wha play'd this jink
Mith rouſt their wyzzand.

He gowf'd his barrel like a ba',
Till ilka ſtaff in ſlinders flaw;
He knell'd his head againſt the wa',
An' lap an' ſtenn'd;
An' curs'd the warld rough an' raw,
Frae end to end!

He ſat him on his gauntries ſicker,
An' raught him down a luggit bicker,—
His hindmoſt ſtoup o' reamin' liquor,
He turn'd it o'er—
Syne wi' a wild unwarldly nicker
An' eldritch glowre,

Cried, "Fare ye weel my gude auld mither,
"Lang ha'e we taught'd on thegither,
"An' ne'er cooſt out wi' ane anither—
"But now — Ohon!
"Yon ramſtam chap, your ſouth'ron brither†
"Has rum'd John!"

He drew a whittle keen an' gleg,
Three times he ettled at his craig——
Three dowie times he cried "O Meg!‡
"Thou'lt rue my death!"
Syne wi' a lang ſharp jockteleg,
Loot out his breath.

Dame nature faintit fan he fell,
The earth rebounded at the knell;
Auld Scotia's genius ga'e a yell,
In accents drear,
Forboddin' fat I darena' tell,
To mortal ear!

Yeſtreen his word it wad ha'e ſtood,
Againſt the faith o' Noah's flood;
Now he lies weltrin' in his blood,
An' fient a ane
But me to row him in his ſhroud,
My lief alane!

Ye bards! wha weel cou'd prize his worth,
Frae John o' Groat's to Solway Frith,
Ga'e huſh your taſteleſs ill-tim'd mirth,
An' cry "Ohon!"
Syne o'er his clay cauld lifeleſs earth,
Ga'e brak' your drone.

O Beelzebub, thy flail pu' out,
An' tak' the raſcal o'er the ſnout,
Till bluid an' brains reſiſtleſs ſpout,
Againſt the wa'
Wha firſt ga'e John the waefu' clout,
That gart him fa'!

Faith A——gt—n, I wadna' be
Into thy hoſe for kingdoms three!
He'll rue again, an' that thou'l't ſee,
Wi' might an' main;
Syne L—d ha'e mercy upo' thee!
For he'll ha'e nane!

How of Angus,
July 30th 1803. } PHILO SCOTIA.

* The preſent war. † England. ‡ Scotland.

For the Scots Magazine.

SONG.

RED red was the moon as ſhe roſe frae the ocean,
An' cauld was the blaſt that blew over the plain,
When penſively muſing, with heartfelt emotion
I ſtray'd round the place where young Jeſſy was ſlain.
The know where ſhe ſat wi' her curſed deceiver,
The grey moſſy ſtanes on the banks o' the river,
An' the green ſpreading beech, in my mem'ry forever,
Shall keep the ſad ſpot where young Jeſſy was ſlain.

Her heart it was tender an' mild was her nature,
Her beauty an' virtue were equali'd by nane—
But to tell a' her goodneſs or paint ilka feature,
Were endleſs—were needleſs ſince Jeſſy is ſlain:
Ah! why did ſhe truſt to a villain's profeſſion,
A wretch who ne'er felt the ſaft throbbings of paſſion—
But oh! 'twas her firſt, 'twas her lateſt tranſgreſſion,
An' curſt is the hand by which Jeſſy was ſlain.

A'e

A'e e'ening in June thro' the broom a' in bloſſom,
That fringes the river, ſhe wander'd alane,
She met the falſe traitor—he drew from his boſom,
The ſharp-pointed ſteel—an' young Jeſſy was ſlain!
O dire be his fate! he cou'd ſee her lie bleedin',
Could ſee frae her cheeks the red roſes recedin',
Cou'd hear a' her 'plainin's, then paſs on unheedin',
An' rejoice in his heart that young Jeſſy was ſlain.

Arbroath. W. A.

VERSES

BY MR CAMPBELL,

Author of the Pleaſures of Hope, delivered at the meeting of Loyal North Britons at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London.

OUR boſoms we'll bare for the glorious ſtrife,
And our oath is recorded on high,
To prevail in the cauſe that is dearer than life,
Or, cruſh'd in its ruins, to die.
Then riſe, fellow freemen, and ſtretch the right hand,
And ſwear to prevail in your dear native land.

'Tis the home we hold ſacred is laid to our truſt,
God bleſs the green iſle of the brave;
Should a conqueror tread on our forefather's duſt,
It would roule the old dead from their grave.
Then riſe, fellow freemen, and ſtretch the right hand,
And ſwear to prevail in your dear native land.

In a Briton's ſweet home, ſhall the ſpoiler abide,
Profaning its loves and its charms?
Shall a Frenchman inſult the lov'd fair at our ſide?
To arms! Oh, my country to arms!
Then riſe, fellow freemen, and ſtretch the right hand,
And ſwear to prevail in your dear native land.

Shall Tyrants enſlave us, my countrymen?—No!
Their heads to the ſword ſhall be given;
Let a death-bed repentance be taught the proud foe,
And his blood be an offering to Heaven.
Then riſe, fellow freemen, and ſtretch the right hand,
And ſwear to prevail in your dear native land.

ADDITIONAL STANZAS

TO THE OLD BALLAD ON THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN.

By Dr H. W. Tytler.

BUT happier far the preſent day,
When, with one heart and mind,
One glorious king both realms obey,
In ſacred UNION join'd.

And, like thoſe mighty deeds of old,
Shall haughty Gallia feel,
For her accurſed thirſt of gold,
The force of Britiſh ſteel.

If her proud ſons dare once preſume
To ſeek the guarded coaſt;
They, on her ſhores, ſhall meet their doom,
Or, in her ſeas, be loſt.

STANZA

BY CAMOENS.

I ſaw the virtuous man contend
With life's unnumbered woes;
And he was poor—without a friend—
Preſs'd by a thouſand foes.

I ſaw the Paſſions' pliant ſlave
In gallant trim, and gay:
His courſe was Pleaſure's placid wave,
His life, a ſummer's day.—

And I was caught in Folly's ſnare,
And joined her giddy train—
But found her ſoon the nurſe of Care,
And Puniſhment and Pain.

There ſurely is ſome guiding pow'r
Which rightly ſuffers wrong—
Gives Vice to bloom its little hour—
But Virtue, late and long!

CANZON

BY CAMOENS.

When day has ſmil'd a ſoft farewell,
And night-drops bathe each ſhutting bell,
And ſhadows ſail along the green,
And birds are ſtill, and winds ſerene,
I wander ſilently.

And while my lone ſtep prints the dew,
Dear are the dreams that bliſs my view;
To Memory's eye the maid appears,
For whom have ſprung my ſweeteſt tears,
So ſoft, ſo tenderly:

I ſee her as with graceful care
She Binds her braids of ſunny hair;
I feel her harp's melodious thrill
Strike to my heart—and thence be ſtill
Re-echo'd faithfully:

I meet her mild and quiet eye,
Drink the warm ſpirit of her ſigh,
See young Love beating in her breaſt,
And with to mine it's pulſes preſt,
God knows how fervently

Such are my hours of dear delight,
And morn but makes me long for night.
And think how ſwift the minutes flew,
When laſt among the droping dew,
I wander'd ſilently.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Continued from page 558.

His Majeſty's Meſſage.

June 18. Lord Hobart preſented from his Majeſty a meſſage, intimating the neceſſity of arming the country. Upon his Lordſhip's motion, the meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration on Monday.—Adjourned.

20. Lord Hobart roſe, and ſaid, that nothing could be more evident, than that at this momentous criſis it was incumbent on thoſe to whom the government of the country is entruſted, to uſe every means to put it into as complete a ſtate of defence as poſſible.

The enemy we had to contend with was well known to be extremely active and enterpriſing; and it muſt be evident that no time whatever ought to be loſt in deviſing the moſt appropriate means of counteracting his hoſtile deſigns. The meſſage which had juſt been read, ſhewed their Lordſhips that his Majeſty's Government thought it neceſſary to provide a large force, in addition to what had already been voted by Parliament in the way of a regular army, militia, and ſupplementary militia.

In the courſe of the laſt war, the militia forces of this country amounted to 114,369 men. At the preſent time, the militia already called out would be 72,000 men, including Scotland and Ireland; and in addition to the regular army, and to this militia force, it was intended to raiſe by the preſent plan a body of men amounting to 40,000 in Britain, and 10,000 in Ireland; to be choſen by ballot, according to the mode of the militia: And the way of officering theſe men was intended to be from officers on half-pay in his Majeſty's ſervice, thoſe who had been officers of ſencible regiments, and thoſe who had been employed in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice—That theſe men ſo reſpectively raiſed in England and Ireland, were to be alternately employed, as might be deemed neceſſary, for the defence of each part of the United Kingdom, and the iſlands of the Channel—That this levy of men was to conſiſt of perſons from the age of 18 to 45, who are to be liable to ſerve according to the rule of the militia. This being the outline of the plan, he did not think it neceſſary to trouble their Lordſhips with any thing further, than to move an addreſs in anſwer to his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage.

The Duke of Clarence concurred in the propoſed addreſs; but diſſented from ſeveral parts of the plan, as it appeared in the outline ſubmitted by the noble ſecretary of ſtate. He conceived that a more efficient force was neceſſary than that which could be produced by the preſent plan, which would be found to embarraſs the recruiting ſervice in a very high degree. The population of this country was

certainly ſuch as to diſpel every idea of fear of invaſion, if proper means were taken to call that population into action.

Earl Groſvenor ſpoke in favour of the plan of which the noble Secretary of ſtate had given the outline.

The Earl of Carnarvon ſpoke very pointedly againſt the plan, which, he ſaid, was neither more nor leſs than a fraudulent attempt to lay a tax upon certain claſſes of the community, and ſubject them to pay a very heavy ſum out of their own private purſes. It was not the intention of miniſters to refuſe ſubſtitutes; they would not ſo far break in upon the eſtabliſhed diſtinction of orders, habits, and manner, as to compel every man drawn to ſerve perſonally. A nobleman, or commoner of the firſt fortune, would be taxed no more by being balloted, than one of the loweſt order, which ſhewed that the plan was altogether unequal and unjuſt. He ſhould therefore give the plan his decided oppoſition.

Lord Suffolk pointed out a variety of meaſures which might be adopted for the ſpeedy conveyance of troops to the point attacked by the enemy. He thought that different armies ſhould be formed and placed under our ableſt generals; among whom he particularly pointed out Lord Grey, Lord Moira, and Lord Hutchinſon; to each of whoſe abilities he paid a very handſome compliment.

Lord Moira—"My Lords, I highly approve the patriotic feelings and public ſpirit of the noble earl who has juſt ſat down; and at the ſame time that I thank him for the very flattering manner in which he has done me the honour of alluding to me, yet I am at preſent perfectly ſatisfied with the manner in which my ſovereign has been pleaſed to diſtinguiſh me; and I ſhall with as much cheerfulneſs and ſatisfaction draw my ſword in the private ranks as a yeoman, for the defence of my country, as if I were placed at the head of an army. In giving my vote this night, in ſupport of the addreſs propoſed for your Lordſhips adoption, I look not to the detail by which it has been carried into effect: I hold it my duty to ſubmit to any mode which his Majeſty's Miniſters ſhall think moſt adviſeable to point out in the preſent criſis, looking as I do to their reſponſibility; and however I may diſapprove in my own opinion of the plan now offered, yet I hold it prudent, rather to ſuffer that plan to go forward, than by offering any plan of my own at the preſent moment, to paraliſe or retard the operations of that which his Majeſty's Miniſters have projected, convinced as I am that we have not a moment to loſe. My Lords, I do not object to the motion, nor to the plan propoſed by the noble ſecretary—I decline offering any ſuggeſtion of my own, becauſe I had rather let the chain go on, though it be of an inferior fabric, than riſk its ſnapping by offering to ſubſtitute any links of my own fabric." His Lordſhip concluded by cordially voting for the addreſs.

Lord Mulgrave approved of the plan ſo far as it went. If the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt had pointed out any way in which his offenſive plans of operations might have been carried into effect, that would have warranted the length to which he wiſhed to carry the armament. Not having done ſo, he viewed the plan now propoſed as being adequate to the preſent neceſſity of affairs.

Lords Hobart and Mulgrave mutually ſaid a few words in explanation.

Earl Limerick ſaid, that he ſhould detain the Houſe with a very few words. He was ſorry to have heard an expreſſion fall from a Noble Lord, for whom he had a high reſpect, and whom he did not ſee in his place (Carnarvon), that he would propheſy that the plan propoſed would not be ſubmitted to. Prophecies, it was ſome times found, came to paſs, which would not, but for the prophecy, have been thought of. This, he hoped would not be the caſe on the preſent occaſion. The plan ſeemed to him perfectly adapted for the object which it profeſſed.

The Duke of Richmond would have approved more of a plan which would have taken men leſs from their occupations. The raiſing of ſo many men in addition to the militia muſt do an injury to agriculture. He had no objection to raiſing a force *en maſſe*, on a ſudden occaſion, but he could not agree to it as a permanent meaſure.

Lord Grenville roſe, and aſſured the Houſe, he ſhould confine himſelf ſtrictly to order in adhering to the queſtion before the Houſe; and ſo far did he think

think the opening of this plan by the Secretary of State, and the diſcuſſion thereupon from being diſorderly, that the explanation of that plan was the very reaſon for the vote he ſhould this night give in ſupport of the addreſs; and which vote he would not have given, if the explanation had not been made. The Noble Lord expreſſed in ſtrong terms his reprobation to the ſupineneſs and laſſitude of thoſe Miniſters who muſt have known, from the concluſion of the treaty of Amiens to the preſent minute, the moral impoſſibility of maintaining peace. He fully coincided in the ſentiments ſo eloquently expreſſed by the Noble Lord on the floor (Lord Moira); and inſtead of the ballot being carried on for thoſe forty thouſand men, before the militia was complete or the troops of the line recruited, he recommended filling up the corps, as the beſt and leaſt expenſive mode of rendering an efficient force to the country.

Lord Hobart replied at ſome length to various arguments that had fallen; and obſerved, that the Noble Lord who ſpoke laſt ſhould go a little higher up for the cauſe of the loſs of Hanover, than the negligence of the preſent Miniſtry. The fact was, that the continent was loſt while that Noble Lord was Secretary of the Foreign Department. He meant, however, to impute no blame to him for that event, but merely thought it right to note the fact.

Lord Grenville wiſhed not to ſhun a compariſon of the ſtate of the continent when he left office to what it is at preſent, and perhaps could hardly have fixed on a ſpot more unfavourable to the preſent Adminiſtration, than the one now brought into conſideration—Hanover.

Lord Sheffield ſaid a few words againſt the plan; after which the queſtion was put and carried unanimouſly.

July 1. The Secretary at War brought up from the Commons the army of reſerve bill.

Lord Hobart moved, that the bill be printed, and read a ſecond time to-morrow, which, after a few obſervations from Lord Moira and Lord Mulgrave on the neceſſity of diſpatch, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

4. The army of reſerve bill was read a ſecond time without any debate, and ordered to be committed on Monday. Adjourned.

4. The Houſe went into a Committee on the army of reſerve bill, and after ſeveral of the clauſes were read through.

The Duke of Cumberland roſe to offer a new clauſe. His Royal Highneſs ſaid, that as a member of Parliament, and as an officer holding a commiſſion under his Majeſty, he felt it to be his bounden duty to recommend ſuch a meaſure as would moſt effectually tend to defend the country againſt invaſion, and at the ſame time to act offenſively againſt the enemy. Upon this principle he had thought, that when it was propoſed to raiſe this force, inſtead of 50,000, there ſhould be 100,000 men raiſed; but having ſince underſtood, that other meaſures were ſtill to be reſorted to, he would not trouble their Lordſhips with propoſing to increaſe the number mentioned in the bill before the Houſe. The bill already contained a clauſe for enabling men from the army of reſerve to volunteer into the line for general ſervice: But he did not think that ſufficient. A certain part of the men to be raiſed under this bill ſhould be liable to be diſpoſed of in that way, if it ſhould be thought neceſſary. The force was to be compoſed of three deſcriptions of men, namely, thoſe balloted for; thoſe who may voluntarily enter; and ſubſtitutes. With regard to the two former, their ſervices certainly ought to be limited; but as to ſubſtitutes, he could not ſee how it was any hardſhip upon them to be ſent into the line, and made to ſerve in any part of the world. His Royal Highneſs then concluded with moving a clauſe "to enable his Majeſty to order ſuch men belonging to the army of reſerve as were ſubſtitutes, to be drafted into the regiments of the line, for general ſervice."

Lord Hobart ſaid, it was impoſſible for him to agree with the amendedment propoſed by the illuſtrious Duke. It was directly contrary to the principle of the bill, which was that of the force about to be raiſed being wholly defenſive. It would alſo be a great hardſhip upon thoſe who were to provide ſubſtitutes; and it would cauſe a delay in raiſing the army. For theſe reaſons he muſt oppoſe the amendment.

Earl Moira obſerved that one of the principal objections which had been made to this meaſure, was the injury it would do to the recruiting of the army. He agreed in moſt of the arguments which had been made uſe of on that ſubject; and he thought there could not be a better way to obviate the objection than that of agreeing to the amendment of the illuſtrious Duke.

Lord Mulgrave was as anxious as any noble lord, that our regular force ſhould be completed by the filling up of all the ſkeleton regiments: But, becauſe that was neceſſary to be done, he ſaw no reaſon why the preſent bill ſhould not be ſuffered to go on as it was. After the men ſhould be raiſed by it, there would then be little enough for the defence of the country. He objected to the amendment of the illuſtrious Duke, becauſe it would be impoſing an unjuſt tax on thoſe perſons who were to find ſubſtitutes; for when men knew they were liable to be ſent to any part of the world, they would raiſe their price, and inſiſt on having a larger bounty. He alſo objected to the amendment, on account of the delay it might occaſion.

The Earl of Carliſle oppoſed the amendment, becauſe he wiſhed to ſee the bill paſſed with as much expedition as poſſible.

The Earl of Groſvenor ſtrongly ſupported the bill, and entered into a defence of the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters; in the courſe of which he was called to order: And a converſation of ſome length afterwards enſued on the queſtion of order, in which Lords Carliſle, Mulgrave, Camden, Spencer, &c. took a part.

The Duke of Cumberland obſerved, that as his amendment appeared not to meet with the concurrence of the Houſe, he would withdraw it. And it was accordingly withdrawn.

Some verbal amendments were afterwards introduced into the bill, which went through the committee, and the report was received.

A motion was then made by Lord Mulgrave, to ſuſpend that ſtanding order which went to prevent the reading of any bill twice on the ſame day. The motion was agreed to; and the preſent bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, when the bills for Scotland and Ireland will alſo be read a third time.—Adjourned.

Army of Reſerve.

5. The queſtion upon the third reading of the army of reſerve bill became the ſubject of ſome farther obſervations by

The Earl of Suffolk. His Lordſhip regretted that the diſtinguiſhed conqueror of Egypt (Lord Hutchinſon) was, in the preſent criſis, employed in a ſecondary, not in a primary command. He was of opinion, that in the navy, as in the caſe of Lord Nelſon, the beſt effects had ariſen from the deſertion of the routine of promotion, for the ſake of entruſting high and hazardous command on tranſcendent merit.

The Earl of Darnley, though not a military man, wiſhed yet to avail himſelf of this opportunity to teſtify his perſuaſion, that this country needed not to fear invaſion, if the ſpirits of its people were boldly awake to the ſenſe of their danger; and he hoped that no means of vigorous defence would be carelefsly or languidly omitted. He earneſtly expreſſed his belief that, tho' (what could not, in his mind, happen) this metropolis were even taken, tho' the ſtocks ſhould be ruined, tho' every nerve of our trading proſperity ſhould be, by paſſing calamity, unſtrung; yet the ſpirit and the efforts of the country would become but ſo much the more unconquerable and gigantic. He concluded a ſpeech of zealous patriotiſm, with ſignifying his aſſent to the bill, which was then read a third time and paſſed.—Adjourned.

23. The Secretary at war brought up from the Commons the general defence amendment bill, which was read a firſt time.

On the motion of Lord Hobart, the ſtanding orders, Nos 25 and 155 were ſuſpended during the progreſs of the general defence bill.

He then moved that the bill ſhould be read a ſecond time and printed, and committed on Monday.

The Duke of Cumberland ſaid, that he approved of the principle of the bill, but thought that to commit it on Monday was proceeding too rapidly, as it was impoſſible to come at that time prepared for diſcuſſion. He would not, however, oppoſe the motion.

The bill was then ordered to be printed, and committed on Monday.—Adjourned.

National

National Defence Bill.

25. On the queſtion for the Houſe to go into a Committee on the national defence bill,

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland roſe, to expreſs his decided approbation of the meaſure, as one which would moſt effectually anſwer the objects it had in view, and which had already rouſed the ſpirit, and called forth the energies of the whole people.

Lord Mulgrave condemned miniſters for delay and procraſtination in bringing forward their plans of defence. He, however, highly approved of the preſent meaſure, becauſe he ſaw infinite advantage in it for future periods. Now that the ſpirit of the country was effectually rouſed, he expreſſed his confidence that every attempt of our foe againſt us would be attended with diſgrace on his part, and glory and ſucceſs on ours.

The Earl of Weſtmoreland and Lord Hobart defended the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters.

Lord Winchelſea ſpoke in favour of Miniſters as to not bringing forward all their plans of preparation at once. Such a conduct muſt neceſſarily, he thought, have been productive of great confuſion.

The queſtion was then put and carried.

The bill then went through the committee, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

26. The general defence bill was reported, and the amendments agreed to.

Lord Hobart moved that the bill ſhould be read a third time; after which he propoſed ſeveral new amendments, which were agreed to; and as ſome apprehenſions were entertained, that perſons ſerving in volunteer corps were liable to be drafted into the army of reſerve, he propoſed a clauſe to remove theſe apprehenſions. Agreed to.

The bill was then paſſed, and ſent to the Commons.

In a few minutes after, Mr Alexander brought up the bill, ſtating, that the Commons had agreed to their Lordſhips amendments.—Adjourned.

Aug. 12. His Majeſty arrived in the uſual proceſſion, and being ſeated on the throne, with his crown and royal robes, the Commons, preceded by their Speaker, attended at the bar.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons delivered a ſpeech of ſome length, in which he retraced the moſt important of the proceedings in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament; and concluded with ſaying, that the meaſures adopted in ſo extraordinary and unparalelled a degree for the defence of the country, could not, under the direction of Divine Providence, fail of ſucceſs.

His Majeſty then delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I am at length enabled, by the ſtate of public buſineſs, to releaſe you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.

"In cloſing the ſeſſion, I have the utmoſt ſatisfaction in expreſſing the ſtrong ſenſe which I entertain of that zealous and unwearied regard for the welfare and honour of your country which has diſtinguiſhed all your proceedings.

"During the continuance of peace, your conduct manifeſted the juſt view which you had taken of our actual ſituation, and of the dangers againſt which you were peculiarly called upon to provide; and ſince the recurrence of hoſtilities, you have diſplayed an energy and promptitude which have never been ſurpaſſed, in the means which you have ſupplied for the defence of the country, and for the vigorous proſecution of the war.

"Your proceedings, in conſequence of the late treaſonable and atrocious occurrences in Ireland, will, I truſt, have the effect of preventing any further interruption of its internal tranquillity, and of convincing my loyal ſubjects in that part of the united kingdom, that they may confidently rely on that protection to which they are ſo juſtly entitled.

"In the midſt of the deliberations, which were occaſioned by the immediate exigency of the times, you have not been unmindful of other objects, to which I had directed your attention; and that you have adopted meaſures which are calculated to afford material accommodation to the mercantile part of the community, and to encourage and extend the navigation and commerce of my dominions.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I return you my particular thanks for the liberality and readineſs with which

which you have granted the ſupplies for the public ſervice.

"It is painful to me to reflect, that the means of neceſſary exertion cannot be provided without a heavy preſſure upon my faithful people: But I cannot ſufficiently applaud that wiſdom and fortitude which have led you to overlook conſiderations of temporary convenience, for the purpoſe of preventing a large accumulation of debt during the continuance of the war. You may be aſſured that there ſhall be as ſtrict an attention to economy on my part as may be conſiſtent with thoſe preparations and exertions which will be beſt calculated to fruſtrate the deſigns, and to weaken the power of the enemy, by whoſe arrogant pretenſions and reſtleſs ambition alone theſe ſacrifices have been rendered unavoidable.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I am fully perſuaded that, during the ceſſation of your Parliamentary duties, you will continue to be actuated by the ſame ſpirit which has been diſplayed in your Councils. It will be your duty to aſſiſt in carrying into effect thoſe important meaſures which your wiſdom has matured for the defence and ſecurity of the realm; and particularly to give the moſt beneficial direction to that ardour and enthuſiaſm in the cauſe of their country which animate all claſſes of my people.

"Juſtly ſenſible of the ſtate of pre-eminence in which it has pleaſed the Almighty to ſupport us, for ſo many ages, amongſt the nations of Europe, I rely with confidence, that, under the continuance of his divine protection, the exertions of my brave and loyal ſubjects will prove to the enemy and to the world, that an attempt to ſubvert the independence, or impair the power of this united kingdom, will terminate in the diſgrace and ruin of thoſe by whom it may be made, and that my people will find an ample reward for all their ſacrifices in an undiſturbed enjoyment of that freedom and ſecurity, which, by their patriotiſm and valour, they will have preſerved and enſured to themſelves and their poſterity."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the 6th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 6th day of October next."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Continued from page 565.

Highlands of Scotland.

June 15. The order of the day being read for the Houſe to reſolve into a Committee of Supply.

Mr I. H. Browne moved, that the ſecond report of the Committee for inveſtigating the ſurvey of the Scotch Highlands, be referred to the ſaid Committee of Supply.—Ordered accordingly.

The Houſe then reſolved into the Committee.

Mr I. H. Browne ſaid, that as the report now referred to the Committee had been ſeveral days printed, and in the hands of Members time enough for full conſideration, it would, of courſe, be unneceſſary for him to trouble the Committee at any length upon the ſubject of the motion he was about to propoſe for their adoption; namely, That a ſum not exceeding 20,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, for the purpoſe of making roads and erecting bridges in the Highlands of Scotland. One of the great objects in view, was to improve the valuable fiſheries in the eaſtern and weſtern coaſts of the Highlands; the intereſts and improvements of which had been conſiderably impeded and retarded by the want of that communication between both ſides of the country, which under the preſent motion it was propoſed to effect. No man felt more deeply than he did, the neceſſary caution which ſhou'd at all times be obſerved in voting away the public money, more eſpecially at ſuch a criſis as the preſent, when the country is involved in an expenſive war. But the exiſtence of that war was amongſt the ſtrongeſt arguments, to prove that the grant for which he had now the honour to move, ſo far from being improvident or unſeaſonable, would prove, in fact, a meaſure of the ſoundeſt political economy; as it would open a communication between all the inhabitants of that part of the Empire, who hither-

to

to had always, in the wintry months and rainy ſeaſons which prevail there, been cut off for great part of the year from all communication with each other, by the deep ſnows, and drenching rains, which lodge for months, or roll in perpetual torrents through the deep ravins that interſect the country, and inſolate whole diſtricts from the reſt.

By opening the communications with roads and bridges, not only the conveyance to and from the fiſheries would be facilitated, but the buſineſs of agriculture promoted; and the country being thus rendered tolerable to its hardy and induſtrious inhabitants, they would be no longer induced to emigrate, as for many years paſt they have continued to do; and thus one of the moſt valuable ſources for recruiting our armies with a hardy and valiant race of ſoldiers would be ſtrengthened for our defence, which, in the preſent ſtate of that diſtrict, was hourly exhauſted by a depopulating ſpirit of emigration. The object in view was not to produce thoſe improvements ſolely at the public expence, but to encourage the landholders of the country to contribute at leaſt one half the amount of the eſtimates for making ſuch roads and bridges, the other half to be defrayed out of this fund. No land-owners to be compelled to open a road through their own particular diſtricts, but merely encouraged by an allowance of half the eſtimate; the exceedings, if any, to be diſcharged by the landholders. He concluded by moving a reſolution, that a ſum not exceeding 20,000l. be granted to his Majeſty for the ſaid purpoſe.

Mr Baſtard was decidedly againſt giving away the public money at this criſis, for any other purpoſe than the public defence; and ſtill more eſpecially did he object againſt granting it for the purpoſe now propoſed, as he could not ſee why the agriculture of the Highlands of Scotland, which were exempted from the land tax, ſhould be improved at the expence of premiums levied upon the lands of England.

Sir Robert Buxton ſaid, that no man regarded with more ſcrupulous jealouſy than he did all grants of the public money; but he really did not conſider the ſum now claimed ſo much a matter of boon to the land proprietors of Scotland, as of national policy, in giving employment to the vaſt numbers of men in that country, who were deſtitute of any lucrative occupation for their ſubſiſtence; and would not fail, in want of ſuch employment, to emigrate, as they were hourly doing, to the depopulation of that diſtrict from whence we had ſo conſtantly drawn, and had ſtill reaſon to expect, ſo many brave ſoldiers for the defence of our country, and more particularly at a criſis like the preſent.

Mr W. Smith ſaid, that the purpoſe avowed of opening the communication between all parts of the country was truly deſirable: But it could not be expected to be carried into effect at the ſole expence of the land-owners, on diſtricts where the whole fee-ſimple of the eſtates would ſcarcely defray the coſt. But it was matter of as much national importance as any other, to open a communication between this part of the realm and that inhabited by ſo many valuable members of ſociety, who, in a political point of view, ought to be conſidered as conſtituting a very conſiderable portion of the beſt wealth of the empire, namely, its population, its induſtry, and its ſtrength. The object, therefore was, in his mind, not a local, but a national one; and, on that ground, ſhould have his ſupport.

Mr W. Dundas ſaid, that emigrations had taken place which had drained the land of a warlike race of people. Never could they be ſupplied—it would be in vain to attempt obtaining their return when once they had reached America. It had been proved that they had been emigrating from hour to hour. He thought the reſolution founded on truly patriotic principles.

Mr Wilberforce ſaid, he had attended the Committee, and never gave a vote in his life that was more ſatisfactory to him. It tended to keep in the country a race of people, who were the glory and ſtrength of the kingdom.

The reſolution was agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received to morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after ſtating the vaſt inconveniencies which attended the collection of the Exciſe duties, owing to the immenſe accumu-

lation

lation of regulations on the ſubject, informed the Houſe that a new ſchedule, which greatly amplified the collection had been prepared.

16. Mr Alexander reported from the Committee of Supply of yeſterday. Report agreed to, and leave given to bring in a bill purſuant thereto.

Mr Whitbread roſe, in order to bring forward a motion, of which he had ſome days ſince given notice, for the production of the minutes of the evidence and examinations taken before the Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into certain abuſes exiſting in various departments of the naval ſervice, and on which their firſt report had been made up. He ſaid that there was an urgent neceſſity for the motion being agreed to, as he underſtood the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended, before the termination of the preſent ſeſſion, to ſubmit ſome meaſure to the Houſe founded on the report which had already been made. The Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty, who had ſo often diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his country, and who at the preſent moment was doing all he could for the advancement of her proſperity and glory, laſt year viſited the various dock-yards, and that viſitation had from every thing he could underſtand, become the ſource of much obloquy out of doors, and had even been glanced at in the Houſe. He concluded by moving, that there be laid before the Houſe copies of the examinations, and minutes taken at the ſeveral dock-yards, during the laſt viſitation, and the correſpondence thereon with the Navy Board.

Mr Addington lamented that he could not agree to the motion. He thought, at leaſt, the Hon. Gentleman would have ſtated his reaſons for bringing it forward; he had liſtened moſt attentively to every thing he had ſaid, and was utterly at a loſs to diſcover any parliamentary ground being ſtated, for the Houſe to agree to it.

Captain Markham proteſted himſelf extremely anxious for the motion of Mr Whitbread being agreed to, in order that Lord St Vincent and the Board of Admiralty at large might be relieved from the aſperſions which had been ſo induſtriouſly circulated to their prejudice.

Sir W. Elford and Sir C. Pole ſpoke againſt the motion.

Sir Andrew Hammond vindicated the Navy Board.

Mr Courtney thought the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer againſt the motion extremely ſingular. One in particular he meant to notice, namely, becauſe Lord St Vincent ſtands ſo high in the opinion of the world, that when his character was aſperſed, any interference of the Houſe could not exalt his good name. Of that Noble Lord, the ſame diſcription might be given with that of a great Miniſter of this country (Lord Chatham)

—— "Clarum et venerabile nomen,
Gentibus, et multum noſtræ quod proderact urbi."

Admiral Berkeley ſpoke in favour of the motion, and the Attorney General reſiſted it.

After ſome farther converſation between Col. Baſtard, Mr Harvey, and Mr Sheridan, Mr Whitbread withdrew his motion, at the ſame time expreſſing a wiſh to learn when it might be expected the Chancellor of the Exchequer would ſubmit the propoſition to which he had alluded on the ſubject.

Sir James St Clare Erſkine brought up a bill providing for the families of militiamen in Scotland. Read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

Mr Correy obtained leave to bring in a bill to reſtrain a private paper-currency in Ireland, where it appeared that in many inſtances various fractional notes under 1l. were iſſued, without proper ſecurity, and the ſilver thereby withdrawn from circulation.

Mr Vanſittart, in the Committee of Ways and Means, propoſed an amended reſolution, for tranſfering 260,000l. from the ſurplus of the Conſolidated Fund to the ſervices of the year.—Adjourned.

June 17. The Miniſter ſaid, that the reſolutions he had in his hand referred to annual ſums laid before the the Houſe; and he ſhould therefore abſtain from troubling the Committee any further at preſent, than to move them. It was then reſolved,

"That a ſum not exceeding 14,365l. 4s. be granted to his Majeſty, for the payment of the purchaſe of certain houſes

houſes and Premiſes for the uſe and accommodation of the two Houſes of Parliament.

Alſo, the ſum of 150,000l. for ſecret ſervices.

340,000l. awarded by the extraordinaries of the army in England.

600,000l, for the army in Ireland."

And a long ſtring of reſolutions, providing payments for a great variety of annual ſervices.

The Houſe was reſumed, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the additional cuſtom duty bill.

18. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a meſſage from his Majeſty, which was read from the chair as follows:—

"GEORGE *R.*

"His Majeſty thinks it proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that in order to provide more effectually for the defence, and ſecurity of the United Kingdom againſt the avowed deſigns of the enemy, and for the purpoſes of defence at large, his Majeſty thinks it neceſſary that a large additional force ſhould forthwith be raiſed and aſſembled. His Majeſty therefore recommends this object to the ſerious conſideration of his faithful Commons; and relies on their adopting ſuch meaſures as to their wiſdom ſhall ſeem moſt adviſeable for carrying it into effect without delay. G.R."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contented himſelf with ſimply moving that the Houſe ſhould, on Monday, reſolve itſelf into a committee, for the purpoſe of taking his Majeſty's meſſage into conſideration.

The bill for the encouragement of foreign ſeamen was read a third time, and paſſed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the bill for impoſing a tax on property.

Mr Ferguſſon thought it his duty to ſtate an objection to that part of the bill which went to impoſe a tax on land in Scotland. He conceived it to be contrary to that part of the articles of union between England and Scotland, which fixed the proportion of land tax to be paid by Scotland at one fourteenth of what was to be paid by England.

Sir Robert Buxton ſaid, when this tax was firſt mentioned to him by his Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he looked upon it as an additional land tax, and was therefore unfriendly to it. But when it was explained to him, he conſidered it as a tax on the property of the country at large, and as affecting land no otherwiſe than as it formed a part of that property. In this view it did not affect the article of the Union cited by the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr W. Dundas was of the ſame opinion as the Hon. Baronet who ſpoke laſt. For though he was ready to acknowledge the benefits which Scotland had derived from the Union, he could not conſent to any thing which could be conſidered as violating the articles in the ſmalleſt degree. It ſhould be recollected, that when this principle of taxation was adopted with reſpect to Scotland, at the paſſing of the income tax in the laſt war, no objection was made to it.

Mr Kinnaird thought that the land tax, though eſpecially mentioned in the article of Union, was intended to mark the general proportion in every ſpecies of taxation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, his Hon. Friend oppoſite (Sir R. Buxton) had exactly defined his ſentiments on this point.—Though he acknowledged the readineſs of Scotland to contribute to the public exigencies to the utmoſt extent of its power, it could never be the diſpoſition of the Houſe to take advantage of that, ſo as to impoſe diſproportioned burdens, or to violate any part of the original compact between the two countries.

The bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.—Adjourned.

20. The Secretary of War roſe and moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, in order to conſider his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage relative to the defence of the country. The Houſe having accordingly reſolved itſelf into a Committee, his Majeſty's meſſage was read, and the Secretary at

War addreſſed the Houſe nearly to the following effect:—

" Sir—Now that his Majeſty's meſſage, for this great and important purpoſe has been read, I think it proper to ſubmit to the Houſe the outlines of a plan which that meſſage has ſuggeſted, as being the moſt prudent which can be adopted on an occaſion ſuch as the preſent. This meſſage preſents theſe main objects for our moſt ſerious conſideration:—Firſt, that of providing, in the moſt effectual manner, for the better ſecurity and defence of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and ſecondly, the providing a large proportion of our force, diſpoſable for the purpoſes of offenſive operations. It will not, Sir, require much argument to prove, that, in the preſent conjuncture, it is the bounden duty of this Houſe to co-operate with his Majeſty, and to contribute every means in its power towards thoſe moſt important objects. In conſidering the firſt of theſe objects, viz. the defence and ſecurity of the united kingdom, we muſt take into our conſideration the actual ſtate of defence which we at this moment enjoy, and we muſt have reference to the preſent ſituation of the enemy, and alſo to the different ſtations which are of the moſt importance to defend. We have at preſent a moſt daring and audacious foe, whoſe aims have long been bent towards the ſubverſion of our enviable conſtitution, and towards the ruin of our independence as a ſtate. I do not deny the poſſibility of a certain number of men being actually thrown upon our iſland. I do not doubt that ſuch an attempt will really be made upon this country, and I have no reaſon to doubt that the ultimate event will be ſuch as I have deſcribed. So far, Sir, from puſſeſſing too much confidence in our own ſtrength, and ſuppoſing that the enemy will not be raſh enough to attempt an invaſion of theſe realms, I am juſtified in conſidering them ſerious in their threatenings, and I have every reaſon to think that ultimately the event is likely to be ſimilar to what I have deſcribed. When I conſider the threatenings of the enemy againſt this powerful nation, I cannot but ſmile at their extreme audacity. I myſelf, Sir, having no doubt that the raſhneſs of the enemy, with the means which they poſſeſs, and which they may have in contemplation to employ, in order to enable them to carry into execution their paſſage towards this country, as planned by the Firſt Conſul, will be deemed by the French Generals themſelves, who have ſolicited the honour of accompanying him in his expedition, to be a paſſage no leſs tremendous than that of the Styx itſelf.

Stabant orantes primi tranſmittere curſum,
Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore.

Fata obſtant, triſtique palus innabilis unda
Alligat, et novies Styx interfuſa coercet—

[A cry of Hear! hear!]

This veſſel which carried the Great Chief Conſul of France, was to convey to the ſhore of this threatened land the deſtiny and the vengeance of France, as we were pompouſly informed by them. What the deſtiny of France may be, he could not pretend to calculate, nor was that the province of man; that the deſtiny was in the hand of the Almighty Diſpoſer of events, who brings forth good out of evil, and who in due ſeaſon will order all things for the beſt. There were three points to be conſidered upon the ſubject now before them, as conveyed by his Majeſty's gracious communication, and he ſhould now take them in an order different from what he had ſtated them already. Firſt, that force ſhould be raiſed as ſpeedily as poſſible; ſecondly, that it ſhould be extended over Great Britain and Ireland, and to ſupport both parts of the united kingdom, and to train it under the diſcipline of the regular force—The third principle for raiſing this force was, that his Majeſty's diſpoſable force might be at his Majeſty's order, where offenſive operations might be deemed expedient; and as to raiſing this army of reſerve, it was, in his opinion, prudent to have recourſe as much as poſſible to the ordinary mode. The Secretary concluded, by moving an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, thanking him for his gracious meſſage. He alſo moved for an inſtruction to the Chairman, to move for a bill, or bills, to be brought in for the purpoſe of raiſing,

in the moſt ſpeedy and efficacious manner, an additional force for the ſecurity and protection of the realm.

Mr Windham roſe and obſerved, that the Right Hon. Gentlemen had introduced the ſubject with a ſolemnity ſuitable to the occaſion.—He agreed with him in the neceſſity of augmenting the force, and the danger and novelty of the ſituation of the country. We were in a new ſtate of things, new and unheard of dangers looked us in the face, and it was neceſſary to recur to new methods; if we went on in the old courſe, deſtruction would be the inevitable conſequence. On this ground his chief objection reſted. His Majeſty's Government was purſuing the old courſe, which went to aggravate the evils produced by the cauſe, and effectually ſerved to cut up the army. This was undoubtedly the effect; the regular army is not equal to the population of the country, or the purpoſes for which it is wanted. The mode which he would recommend to be adopted was, that perſons commuting ſhould pay a fixed ſine to the Government and for that ſum get a ſubſtitute for the regular army. This would have the effect of quickening the completion of a large regular force. He wiſhed all ſubſtitutes for the militia regiments to be abolithed, as they tended to decreaſe the regulars, the only ſafe mode of defence. The Right Hon. Gentlemen talked of his 120,000 and 140,000's upon paper, which appeared very pretty, and like goods which were ſet for ſhew in the ſhop windows of the town, but when examined would not bear inſpection. Mr Windham argued, that this ſort of force was not competent to meet the enemy, and recommended an army *en maſſe*. Thouſands, he obſerved, would be willing to join in ſuch a levy, and march to the attack, though not in regular files, with eyes to the right or left, and toes out. He ridiculed the modern practice of Britiſh military tactics, and obſerved, that in the war of the great Duke of Malborough, not much attention was paid whether the troops marched with the right or left leg foremoſt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid it was not his intention to follow the Right Hon. Gentleman through the great variety of obſervations he had thought proper to make; but he would ſubmit it to the candid judgment of the Houſe, whether his Majeſty's Miniſters were liable to the Right Hon. Gentleman's charge of bringing forward tardy and ill conſidered meaſures of preparation. It was now only five weeks ſince his Majeſty's meſſage had been delivered to the Houſe, and within that period 50,000 men had been voted, and the ſupplementary militia had been called out. Therefore he thought Miniſters had not preſerved that kind of dignified calm which the Right Hon. Gentleman would aſcribe to them. He diſclaimed the imputation which the Right Hon. Gentleman would attach to him and his colleagues, of wiſhing to conceal the actual ſtate of the country; and the facts he had ſtated relative to the encreaſe of the navy and the calling out of the ſupplementary militia, were ſufficient to ſhew that the aſſertion of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that Miniſters were ſecret in their preparations, was quite unfounded. Returning to the meaſure before the Committee, and the obſervation of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that it would create a difficulty and impediment, if not an inſurmountable obſtacle in the way of recruiting the army, he would aſk of the Houſe to conſider its character and object fully, and, if any better ſhould be ſuggeſted, to prefer it. If any Member could deviſe a plan for raiſing a force within the proper time by means more effectual and conſtitutional, he certainly ſhould embrace it; but even the Right Hon. Gentleman himſelf admitted that it was impoſſible. All he had to offer for the preſent plan was, that it appeared to his Majeſty's Miniſters moſt ſuitable to the preſent emergency. The Committee might think proper to chuſe a better, or to improve the ſyſtem now ſubmitted to them. Theſe were objects very worthy of their conſideration. But to enter into any diſcuſſion on the means of recruiting the army, which could only be carried into effect in a period of peace, was foreign to the buſineſs of the Committee, however excellent the plan ſuggeſted might be.

Mr Pitt expreſſed his ſincere con-

currence in the laſt ſentiments of his Right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), and his entire approbation of the principle of the plan before the Committee, but that he diſapproved of ſome of its proviſions.

Mr Baſſard vindicated the militia from the attack of Mr Windham.

Colonel Wood ſtrongly recommended the appointment of a permament Military Council, in order to direct the conduct of the war. It was to a ſimilar ſyſtem of management, he believed, the ſuperior plans of the French army, and their ſignal ſucceſs during the laſt war, were to be attributed.

Mr Windham maintained that this was quite a proper time to urge his objections to the meaſure under diſcuſſion, and to offer the obſervations he had made on the comparative merits of the regular army and the militia.

Mr Pitt, in explanation, ſaid, that he did not mean to ſay the preſent was an improper period for his Hon. Friend (Mr Windham) to diſcuſs the ſubject. He perfectly concurred in the general principle laid down by the Secretary at War; but he might entertain other ideas on ſome parts of the details.

The queſtion was put and agreed to *nem. con.* The report was brought up and agreed to; the addreſs ordered to be preſented, and bills to be brought in.

Mr Corry brought forward the Iriſh budget. The ſum to be provided for, viz. the intereſt of the loan in England, and deficiency in Ireland, amounting to 208,000l. The new taxes are 10 per cent. on imports, and an increaſe on exportation duties—9d. per gallon on foreign and home-made ſpirits, and 1s. per barrel on malt.

June 21. A number of bills went through their different ſtages, but there was no buſineſs of a public nature.

23. The Secretary at War having obtained leave, brought up a bill for increaſing the number of Field and other officers of the militia, which was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

The Secretary at War moved the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the army of reſerve bill.

Mr Calcraft ſaid, that in offering his opinion on the preſent meaſure he was not actuated by any wiſh to delay the public ſervice, to embarraſs Government in the moſt diſtant degree. The plan did not ſeem to him to meet the exigency of the moment, and he ſhould compromiſe his duty, and act in degradation of his character as a Member of Parliament, did he allow it to get through the Houſe without ſome animadverſion. The Hon. Secretary, before taking from the regular army 50,000 men, which this meaſure in effect undoubtedly did, ought to have ſtated ſome means by which he propoſed to fill up the exhauſted ranks of the regulars.

Mr Sheridan deprecated any diſcuſſion in the preſent ſtage of the bill. With regard to what his Hon. Friend ſaid, relative to the ballot extending to men to ſerve in the regular army in general ſervice, he thought his Hon. Friend too haſty. He begged him to recollect the nature of the conſtitution before he advanced ſuch an idea. There was no ſuch notion as compulſion, and to be ſent on foreign ſervice; which he was certain no Britiſh ſubject would endure, or even be imagined capable to ſuſtain. On the other hand, he was perfectly aware that the whole country was under the immediate orders of the King, by whoſe authority they could be called out by the Sheriffs of the reſpective counties; but the idea of drawing them by ballot, to ſerve in the regular army on foreign ſervice, was ſurely not what the Hon. Gentleman meant.

Mr Elliott contended, that the plan of defence went compietely againſt a great object, namely, a large regular diſpoſable force, which was always the beſt offenſive force the country could poſſeſs, but alſo the beſt and moſt effectual defenſive. He knew very well that many arguments might be brought forward to demonſtrate, that in ſuch a country as this, a large reular force was unallowable, theſe arguments were the mania which occupied thouſands; the various manufactories, the purſuits of agriculture and huſbandry, mechanics, &c. but ſtill he would contend theſe arguments were inadmiſſible, inaſmuch as the experiment of recruiting the regular army had never been fairly tried.

The Secretary at War wiſhed the Hon. Gentleman who ſat down had

attended to the ſuggeſtion of the Hon. Member who preceded him (Mr Sheridan) in abſtaining from any diſcuſſion on the bill in its preſent ſtage. He has charged Miniſters with being tardy and ſlow, but his Majeſty's declaration would not bear him out in any ſuch aſſertion, becauſe ever ſince the definitive treaty Miniſters have been taking every means in their power for putting the navy and army on the moſt effective footing.

Mr Pitt roſe. He felt diſpoſed to give his hearty aſſent to the bill, not only as a meaſure which would furniſh the country with her firſt want, a prompt and defenſive army, but which would induce her to hope that ſhe ſoon might have, within her reach, a large diſpoſeable force, by which ſhe might avail herſelf of any opening on the Continent to ſtrike a great and deciſive blow againſt an aſſailing enemy. He wiſhed to ſee the preſumption of the enemy chaſtiſed, the ſpirit that prompts that preſumption humbled, and the efforts and attacks of that ſpirit cruſhed and baffled. But this country had to judge of her power, her means and capacity, by the experience of former years. That experience held out no diſcouraging hopes to her energy; it held out nothing to diſmay her in the perilous conflict in which, by the wild and miſtaken policy of France, ſhe was engaged. If the preſent was to be a defenſive war on the part of this country, and that was thought too humble a ſtate of welfare for England, it would be recollected, that we were engaged with a power who had humbled Europe, and laid her moſt potent ſtates at her feet. Even ſuppoſe a defenſive war was too narrow a ſpecies of warfare for Great Britain to wage, ſhe would bear in mind what he had juſt ſaid, and would not ſuffer her to be enrolled in the melancholy catalogue of thoſe powers proſtrate at the feet of France, overwhelmed by her power, or diſgraced by her alliance. He would ſay at the preſent moment, let this country make a glorious and a ſtrenuous effort. He would make ſuch an effort at the hazard of not being able to make an offenſive attempt againſt the power of France once more. The firſt object this country has in view is to be ſafe; the next, to be ſtrong, powerful, and mighty; and if the bill at preſent before the Houſe, laid the foundation for theſe, and actually paved the way for having a large well-diſciplined diſpoſeable force, commenſurate and adequate to any emergency, from whatever quarter it may ariſe, he would aſk what more could poſſibly be wanting, except the converſion of that force to the uſeful and appropriate purpoſes for which it was deſigned. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by ſupporting the motion for the ſecond reading of the bill.

The Secretary at War ſtated, that he had prepared a clauſe for claſſing the fines upon perſons declining perſonal ſervice.

Mr Windham ſaid, that, conſidering the ſituation in which the force intended to be raiſed was placed, he did not think it ſufficient for the ſafety and defence of the country. He thought that even a leſs force brought into the line gradually, combined with other circumſtances, into the detail of which he ſhould not then enter, would place the country in a ſafer ſtate than could be effected by the greater force now in contemplation.

Lord Caſtlereagh perfectly agreed with the Right Hon. Member who ſpoke laſt, of the neceſſity of looking at the object of the enemy, and judging from that object of the nature of the defence by which we were to meet his threatened attacks upon our wealth, ſecurity, or exiſtence; but he differed with him much in the concluſion he drew from the peculiar exigencies of our circumſtances. What was, in fact, the point before the Houſe? The acquiſition of a ſufficient defenſive force, with a proper diſpoſable force to make uſe of at the commencement of a new war. He conſidered this manner of raiſing the public force moſt conſonant to the feelings and views of his Majeſty's ſubjects, for the only free conſtitution on the face of the globe, the envy of all nations, and the terror of our foes. He viewed the navy as the principal feature of our national defence at all times; but he could not think it complete as to defence: An army alſo was neceſſary. Looking at our inſular ſituation, he would naturally divide our force into two deſcriptions; one always ready, ſuch as the regulars; the

other

other a force not always ready, but liable to be quickly called out in all cafes of emergency.

Dr Lawrence, in a fpeech of conſiderable force, ſupported the arguments of Mr Windham. On the ſubject of the ſupplementary militia, he ſaid, a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Burke) now departed from this mortal world, at the time of its propoſal, expreſſed himſelf, as he always did, in terms too ſtrong to be eaſily forgotten. In his laſt illneſs, when he could raiſe no hand to write, he dictated the letter he ſhould now read to the houſe on that ſubject. The letter ſtated, "that he had taken the opportunity of the firſt relaxation which a mind oppreſſed with various cauſes of affliction could find, to expreſs his many ſenſations at the new and ſtrange things every day paſſing before his eyes in the political world. He had lived to ſee new views, new plans, new principles, new men, nay almoſt a new ſpecies of men. If they who had lived forty years before had ſuddenly reviſited this world, how much would they have ſtood aſtoniſhed to ſee an army of 280,000 men, almoſt totally unemployed in any great work of offence againſt the enemy? What, if they ſaw 300 men of war almoſt kept upon the ſtrict limited and confined ſyſtem? What, if they ſaw theſe iſlands, containing all theſe troops, with all the means of annoyance, collected before an inferior force, into a ſet of garriſoned towns, without daring ſcarcely to make a ſingle ſally againſt their barbarous beſiegers?"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he looked with as much reſpect and veneration to whatever fell from that great and illuſtrious character, alluded to by the learned gentlemen, as any man in that houſe could poſſibly do, and the learned gentleman, he was confident, knew it to be ſo. But the Houſe would recollect the events. That great man cloſed his earthly career ſhortly after this letter, and the hopes of Europe began to revive ſoon after. Indeed out of that ſupplementary militia we drew ſome of our beſt reſources in ſoldiers.

The bill was read a ſecond time, and committed, without a diviſion. After going through the committee, Mr Alexander brought up the report.

Aſſeſſed Taxes.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee on this bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the following duties:

On all perſons kept in the capacity of travellers or riders, where only one is kept -	L. 2 2
On all above one -	3 3
On ſhopmen of more ſalary than 20l. a-year, where only one is kept - -	1 1
All over - -	2 2
On ſervants kept by perſons dealing wholeſale and retail for carrying out goods -	1 1

With reſpect to tavern and coffee-houſe keepers, he obſerved, that an application had been made, ſhewing that the encreaſing ratio was not applicable to them, which induced him to propoſe, that for every waiter kept, except extraordinary waiters, a duty ſhould be paid of - 2 2

The reſolutions were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

24. The Houſe then reſolved into a Committee upon the additional Exciſe bill, Mr Alexander in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe, and with reſpect to the additional duty on malt, as relating to Scotland, recapitulated the regulations made on the malt tax of Scotland comparatively with England, from the eſtabliſhment of the union till the preſent time. At the time of the union it was, on full conſideration, laid down as a principle, that the malt tax in Scotland ſhould be half the rate of that tax in England; and in every ſubſequent increaſe upon the malt tax with England, half as much ſhould be laid upon malt in Scotland. This rate was adjuſted, and continued until the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, principally on account of the backward ſtate of agriculture in Scotland, which was unfavourable to the growth of barley: and conſequently the almoſt excluſive uſe of an inferior ſpecies of grain, called bear or bigg, in the manufacture of malt, and in ſole uſe in the breweries and diſtilleries of Scotland. Malt made from this grain was by no means ſo productive of ſpirit, or ſtrong beer, as barley, and hence it was always thought a fair principle to charge it with an inferior duty. But of late years, the agriculture of Scotland having in a very rapid degree improved, and the culture of barely intro

introduced there, with very conſiderable ſucceſs, the produce being, on an average, equal in quality to that of the barley counties of England in general, and therefore, in the laſt ſeſſion, it had been thought fair to equaliſe the duty on barley and malt in England and Scotland, in order to put the breweries and diſtilleries in each country upon an equal footing. It was his wiſh to have inſtituted a Committee of Enquiry this ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of fairly aſcertaining the comparative quality of the malt of both countries, from a fair compariſon of average product: and on this principle to charge Scotch malt with only its fair proportion, whatever that might be. For this deſirable purpoſe, however, the ſeſſion was too far advanced; but, he truſted, that early in the next ſeſſion, a Committee would be adopted for the purpoſe of this enquiry.

Sir James Sinclair Erſkine had no objection for the preſent to accede to the propoſed tax, provided the Right Hon. Gentleman would pledge himſelf to inſtitute the Committee he had mentioned, early in the next ſeſſion of Parliament.

Mr Plomer ſaid, that the malt duty would preſs very heavily on the lower orders of the community, and at the ſame time be very injurious to the landed intereſt. On theſe grounds he was induced to move, that the duty on malt ſhould be one ſhilling, inſtead of two ſhillings per buſhel.

Mr Cartwright and the Secretary at War ſupported this amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that the effect of Mr Plomer's motion, if carried, would be to put the moiety of tax of 2,700,000l. into the pockets of the brewers, whilſt the whole of that large ſum would be levied on the public.

The Committee then divided on Mr Plomer's motion for reducing the tax on malt to 1s. per buſhel additional.—Ayes 11. Noes 61.

The original propoſition of courſe was carried.

27. The Houſe went again into a committee to reconſider the army of reſerve bill, when it was agreed that the bill ſhould be divided, for the ſake of convenience, into two bills, one for Scotland, and another for England and Ireland.

The Secretary at War then entered into an explanation of the bill for England and Ireland. He ſaid the quotas for the Engliſh counties would not be regulated exactly in the proportions of the militia bills of the laſt year, but ſhould be regulated on the returns which had recently been made by the Lord-Lieutenants of each county. The number of perſons liable to be ballotted for the different militias was computed at 900,000. After the drawing of the ordinary and ſupplementary militias, there would yet remain liable to be drawn, for the army of reſerve, 750,000.

On the motion of Alderman Coombe, it was agreed to poſtpone the clauſe reſpecting the city of London, as the Corporation claimed a right of levying their proportion as they themſelves thought beſt.

Mr W. Smith thought the age of 16 years younger than was neceſſary, as the ſtandard for raiſing this corps of men. He thought that the principle that thoſe above 45, who pay 30l. a-year to the aſſeſſed taxes, ſhould provide a ſubſtitute, was a tax on property, and might therefore apply juſt as well to women as to men.

The Secretary at War obſerved, that in no prior inſtance had the obligation of this nature been laid on women. He had no objection to ſay, that all between 45 and 60 ſhould be called on to ſerve by ſubſtitute.

Mr Sheridan, after various remarks on the bill itſelf, ſtated, that from pretty good authority he was informed there were perſons at preſent employed, even about the metropolis, in the erection and completion of buildings to an amount more than the army of this country! As to men advanced far in years, certainly they could not be expected to give perſonal ſervice; but, however deficient they might be in bodily vigour, *they had vigour enough to put their hands in their pockets!*

The Secretary at War ſaid, he had no objection to begin at the age of 18, and let the ballots run up to the age of 60.

Mr Pitt and ſeveral other members contended that more would be loſt in time by making out new liſts than would be gained in accuracy.

It was at length agreed that the age ſhould be from 18 to 45.

Colonel Crawford wiſhed, that a power ſhould be given to his Majeſty to

to place the men drawn under this bill in regiments of the line, provided their ſervice was confined to Great Britain and Ireland. Any perſon who had travelled in Holland, and had ſeen the number of ſchuyts, bylanders, and other veſſels with which the canals are crowded, muſt be convinced that the enemy had the means of embarking 60,000 or 70,000 men, or even 100,000. Unfortunately the capital of this country was within 70 miles of the coaſt. If the enemy ſhould land, it would be their object to proceed directly to the metropolis.

Mr M'Naughton roſe to make a few obſervations upon what had been thrown out by an Hon. Member oppoſite (Colonel Crawford) with reſpect to the capture of London. He would aſk that Hon. Member, whether, if the enemy did take London, they would alſo take the ſteel and the ſpirit of the country? There were men in Ireland, there were men in Scotland and in England, that would diſpute every inch of ground with an invading foe, and he was confident that, before the country could be ſubdued, theſe men ſhould be driven into the ſea.

Mr Windham remarked, that if there was a poſſibility of the enemy ſeizing London, that poſſibility ought to be guarded againſt. He was ſurpriſed, however, to ſee ſo much approbation given to the language which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, as the ſame ſentiments had been ſtrongly reprobated when they came from him. Much had been ſaid reſpecting the ſpirit of the country, but he ſaw no indications of that ſpirit.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was convinced it could not eſcape the committee, that the Hon. Gentleman, who had ſat during the whole of this debate, in the ſame ſort of apathy as that which he atttributed to the country, had all at once been rouſed from it by the obſervations of his Hon. Friend.

On the clauſe ſettling the period of ſervice,

Mr Pitt obſerved, that the militia, he underſtood, were to ſerve for five years or during the war, and he wiſhed that the terms of the ſervice ſhould be the ſame. He hoped ſincerely that the war would not be of longer duration than four years, but he was ſure that the only way to ſhorten it was to prepare for carrying it on with vigour.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and to be farther conſidered on Wedneſday next.

30. The motion for the third reading of the army of reſerve bill produced a very animated debate. The ſpeakers were Colonel Crawford, who entered into a long detail of military operations, in caſe of an enemy effecting a landing; Mr Hutchinſon, Lord de Blaquierre, the Secretary at War, Mr Windham, who attacked Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who made a ſpirited reply, Sir Eyre Coote, who ſpoke in high terms of the militia regiments, and heartily wiſhed the enemy to land, Generals Maitland and Tarleton, the latter of whom made an animated comment on Colonel Crawford's military ſtatements, Sir James Pulteney, Lord Hawkeſbury, who ſhewed the combined and almoſt inſurmountable difficulties of an enemy's landing in force, and Mr Alexander. The bill was at length paſſed.

On the motion of Mr Hawkins Browne, in the Committee of Supply, on Wedneſday, 20,000l. was granted towards making a navigable canal &c. thro' the Highlands of Scotland from ſea to ſea.

13. The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the five millions Exchequer bills bill, and ſeveral other public and private bills.

A perſon from the exciſe preſented an account of the ſtock of home made ſpirits, from the 13th of June to the 5th of July 1803.

Sir Francis Burdett moved for an account of the liſt of all penſions granted to natives and foreigners, from the 1ſt of January 1800 down to the preſent time, which was agreed to.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for rendering more effectual the army of reſerve bill.

The Secretary at War gave notice, that he ſhould be obliged to poſtpone the meaſure he propoſed for the national defence to Monday.

Mr Pitt hoped there would be no further poſtponement of it.

The Income Tax.

13. The queſtion being put for the further conſideration of the report of this bill.

Mr W. Smith entered on a very wide

wide review of the queſtion. What he objected chiefly to the tax were the inquiſitorial means employed, which, he contended, were infinitely more grievous than the tax itſelf. A much greater ſum might, in his opinion, be raiſed, without irritating the paſſions, or depreſſing, in the ſame degree, the ſpirit of the country. It was neceſſary, without doubt, to reſiſt the invaſion; but it was equally neceſſary to reſiſt the principle of this bill. He well remembered when ſuch a bill would not be endured in this country.

Mr Pitt ſaid, that he did not mean to follow the Hon. Gentleman through all his objections. He was happy, however, to hear from him that this was leſs objectionable than the former act, and alſo that the principle of raiſing the ſupplies within the year, which was formerly diſputed, was now very generally recognized. He was pleaſed to find that the temper and views of certain Gentlemen had ſo far changed. It was fortunate that the conduct of the enemy, of which we ſo loudly and with ſo much proper indignation complained, had opened the eyes of thoſe Gentlemen.

The Attorney General conceived that good faith was completely maintained with the public creditor, if his income ariſing out of the funds was only taxed in the ſame manner as a ſimilar income, as proceeding from any other capital. Upon income ariſing from land, or property in the funds, the bill made no diſtinction; but when an income reſulting from the employment of capital and induſtry came to be conſidered, a very obvious diſtinction occurred, founded on the precarious nature of the latter.

Mr Kinaird adopted the ſame train of argument with Mr Pitt; and ſaid, that he ſhould follow up the notice of that Right Hon. Gentleman, by moving an inſtruction to the Committee, that the proportion to be paid by Scotland ſhould not exceed that proportion of the land tax as laid down by the 9th article of the Union.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after replying to them, concluded by ſaying, that it would be highly gratifying to him if the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Pitt) would, for the ſake of unanimity, withdraw the motion of which he had given notice.

Mr Pitt ſaid, as he had heard nothing as yet which could at all alter his opinion on the ſubject, he muſt perſiſt in his intended motion.

The queſtion being then put and carried, that the bill be recommitted,

Mr Pitt roſe to move the inſtruction he had mentioned. He ſaid he had heard no objection to it, but what merely regarded form. It was contended only, that though thoſe inſtructions might be regular, they were uſeleſs, as the Committee, without them, would have all the power they went to beſtow. The reaſon, however, on which he ſhould move them was, that the bill, as it now ſtood, was inconſiſtent with juſtice, and amounted to a breach of public faith.

The Speaker ſaid, he entertained ſtrong doubts whether the inſtructions were regular, as being unneceſſary. He knew no precedent of inſtructions of this kind. The language of inſtructions was uniformly to give a power, whereas the Committee had power already in the preſent caſe.

Mr Pitt in reply ſaid, he had a ſtrong impreſſion upon his mind of inſtructions mandatory upon committees, in caſes where they already had the power.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that the motion, if not unprecedented, was at leaſt irregular. It was ſaid that the objection was known long ſince. He had heard from high authority that exemptions ſhould be extended to the funds, but he had never heard the opinion expreſſed until that night, that it would be a breach of faith to regulate the exemptions as propoſed by the bill.

Mr Pitt replied, that his language muſt have been defective if he had not given the Right Hon. Gentleman plainly to underſtand that he objected to the putting of ſtockholders in a different ſituation than any other perſons poſſeſſing property.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared upon his honour, that he had not heard until that day that the tax upon funds was a breach of public faith.

Several others delivered their opinions on the occaſion.

A diviſion followed, when the numbers were, Ayes 50—Noes 150.

The Houſe was then reſolved into a Committee.

After ſeveral verbal amendments propoſed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Mayor, Mr William Smith, and the Attorney General, Mr Alexander reported progreſs.

14. Mr Alexander brought up the report of the Committee, offering 5000l. for the diſcovery of the longitude. The reſolution was agreed to.

The income bill was recommitted. A variety of verbal and other amendments were propoſed, upon which a very long converſation enſued, maintained by ſeveral members.

Mr Addington at length roſe. He ſtated, that his purpoſe in addreſſing the Committee, was in order to ſave a conſiderable degree of diſcuſſion. He had conſidered, with the utmoſt attention he had been enabled to afford, the various opinions that had been brought forward yeſterday, and notwithſtanding the utmoſt attention he had given to them, he was ſtill more convinced that no imputation of breach of faith could exiſt againſt his Majeſty's Miniſters; however, for the ſake of unanimity, he ſhould wave his opinion, and agree to the exemptions with regard to income from the funds and from land, as had been ſuggeſted laſt night. At the ſame time he made this conceſſion, he begged the Committee to recollect, that this exemption would certainly cauſe a conſiderable defalcation in the ways and means for the enſuing year, which would of neceſſity be made up in another manner.

Mr Pitt ſaid, that what had fallen from his Right Hon. Friend afforded him matter of inexpreſſible ſatisfaction.

The Additional Defence of the Country.

18. The Secretary at War roſe, in purſuance of the notice he had given, to move for leave to bring in a bill amending and rendering more effectual the act for the defence of the country, and enabling his Majeſty to exerciſe his ancient privilege of calling forth the ſervices of his liege ſubjects. In bringing forward a meaſure of this importance, it would naturally be expected that he ſhould explain its intended operations, and this he ſhould do as conciſely as poſſible. The bill would enable his Majeſty to take additional means for the ſecurity of the country, by converting and applying to that end ſuch parts and portions of the landed property of individuals in certain diſtricts, and on certain points of the coaſts, as might be neceſſary. The bill would at the ſame time contain ſummary proviſions, indemnifying thoſe who might ſo ſuffer in their property. The bill would be founded in a great meaſure on the act paſſed laſt war, nearly to the ſame effect, but that act did not go far enough, as his Majeſty was not authoriſed to call for the general ſervices of the people. The preſent bill would give his Majeſty that power, and indeed it was doing nothing more than recognizing an ancient prerogative of the Crown, countenanced and acted on at all times when the country had been threatened with invaſion.

In the preſent meaſure he had two principal heads in view—the firſt related to the enrolment and aſſembling the men; and the ſecond related to their exerciſe and training. He propoſed to make as much uſe as poſſible of the machinery of the militia. It was intended that the Lieutenancy of the counties ſhould meet as ſoon as poſſible, in order to enrol all men between the ages of 17 and 55. He ſhould divide theſe men into four claſſes. The firſt would contain all the young men from 17 to 30, unmarried, and without children. The ſecond would comprehend all men from 30 to 50, unmarried and without children. The third claſs would be compoſed of all from 17 to 30, married, and who had children; and the fourth claſs would conſiſt of all men of other deſcriptions, from 17 to 55. The liſt made up by the Lieutenancies would diſtinguiſh clergymen, thoſe ſerving in the army of reſerve, the militia, or in any volunteer corps whoſe offer of ſervice had been approved of and accepted by his Majeſty.

Having thus pretty fully ſubmitted to the Houſe the whole outline of this intended ſyſtem of defence, I have only to move for leave to bring in a bill "to amend and render more effectual the late additional act, and to enable his Majeſty more effectually and ſpeedily

ſpeedily to exerciſe his prerogative, in caſe of the actual invaſion of this realm."

Mr Windham—"Sir I could wiſh with all my heart that it was in my power to give an unqualified aſſent to a plan which is now triumphantly brought forward by Miniſters, as a complete plan for the defence of the country. I know that I have myſelf drawn upon my own head ſevere obſervations, and many unfounded calumnies, for delivering in this Houſe ſuch ſentiments as I felt it my duty to deliver on the ſituation of the country. I have been accuſed of ſpeaking a tone of deſpondency: I deny the charge, and if it is imputed to me and to my particular friends, that it was we who brought the country into its preſent ſituation of danger, I can with more juſtice lay the blame on his Majeſty's Miniſters.—Not that I mean to ſay, that whenever the affairs of a country become unproſperous, that the blame muſt lie upon the Miniſters; far from it! What I ſay is, that danger often does come from without, and the firſt cauſe of the danger of this country did come from without: It came from the enormous agrandiſement and ambition of France: But the immediate actual danger, perhaps, does at preſent come from the ſupineſs of his Majeſty's Miniſters, in not making ſufficient preparations. He concluded a very able ſpeech, by declaring that he did not wiſh to oppoſe any meaſure for the defence of the country; but he could not let the preſent queſtion paſs without ſubmitting theſe obſervations."

Lord Hawkeſbury conſidered the preſent as one of the many opportunities which the Right Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt had taken to throw general charges on the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and in ſuch a manner, that coming by a falſe wind, Miniſters could not well be prepared to juſtify themſelves, or at leaſt could not with propriety go into the many topics which the Right Hon. Gentleman ſhould pleaſe to make the grounds of attack. As to the queſtion, whether the general tone of the Right Hon. Gentleman's ſpeeches tended to animate the people, or ſink them in deſpondency, the Houſe had frequently opportunities of judging; but as to the ſtrong objections he made to this as a compulſory meaſure, he thought it was hardly compatible with the obſervations which the Right Hon. Gentleman had been accuſtomed to make upon that ſubject. The fact was, that this bill united as much as poſſible the encouragement due to the volunteer ſyſtem with that compulſion, which in ſome inſtances the Right Hon. Gentleman was an advocate for.

Mr Pitt.—"Sir, I have paid cloſe attention to the principle and detail of the meaſure propoſed by the Right Hon. Secretary at War, and ſo far as I underſtand the meaſure, it has my approbation; becauſe, ſo far as I have been able to direct my thoughts to the ſubject, and unconnected as I ſtand with his Majeſty's preſent Government, I conceive it to be the ſort of meaſure beſt of all calculated to place the country upon that footing upon which it ought, and we all wiſh it ſhould ſtand—a ground of perfect ſecurity. Mr Pitt concluded by expreſſing his confidence in the patriotiſm, loyalty, and courage of the people of England, and his firm conviction that, united for common defence, they muſt be invincible. He chearfully voted for the bill.

Lord Caſtlereagh replied to the cenſures pronounced upon the conduct of Miniſters, and challenged their cenſurers to bring forward any ſpecific charge againſt them, ſtating, that they were ready to meet the fulleſt ſcrutiny.

Mr Fox did not mean to trouble the Houſe long. This was the firſt time he had had the opportunity of delivering his ſentiments on the meaſures connected with the defence of the country, or the maintenance of the war. Nor was he aſhamed of not having attended in his place while the former meaſures had been in their progreſs through the Houſe. He had already given his opinion on the war, and he was ſenſible how liable he ſhould have been to the obloquy of endeavouring to embarraſs the meaſures of Government, after having delivered his opinion, if, in the diſcharge of his Parliamentary duty, he ſhould have felt himſelf called on to give oppoſition to thoſe they had brought forward. This was the firſt of their meaſures, the tendency of which he could ſupport, and he had come down to the

Houſe this day to expreſs his approbation of it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expreſſed great ſatisfaction on finding that no oppoſition was intended to the motion of his Right Hon. Friend who had introduced the ſubject. It gave him infinite pleaſure to find that every ſpeaker had expreſſed his unqualified approbation of the general meaſure.

Dr Lawrence contended that the terms of the late peace had humbled the pride and depreſſed the ſpirit of the country.

Colonel Crawford ſuggeſted ſeveral alterations in the details of the plan.

Sir J. Pulteney defended it as it now ſtood.

The bill was then read a firſt and ſecond time, committed, reported *pro forma*, and ordered to be taken into farther conſideration on Wedneſday. —Adjourned.

19. The Houſe again went into a Committee on the income property bill. A great number of verbal and other amendments were made, which occupied the attention of the committee till a late hour.—Adjourned.

22. In a Committee on ſo much of his Majeſty's meſſage of Nov. 23, as relates to the facilities to be granted to merchants, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſtated at ſome length the advantages which mercantile men derive from the ſyſtem of bonding and warehouſing. He meant the priviledge in the firſt inſtance to be confined to the port of London, and extended to other ports on application, at the diſcretion of the Privy Council. He concluded with moving, "that it is expedient to admit certain goods imported into this country to be ware-houſed," which was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Sir W. Pulteney next brought in the new Bell Rock light-houſe bill, which was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday next, and to be printed.

The Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in a bill for correcting a miſtake in the Scotch army of reſerve bill, which was agreed to.

The Eaſt India Budget was deferred from Monday to Thurſday next.

The general defence bill was read a third time without any oppoſition. Several amendments were then propoſed, and agreed to.

25. Lord Hawkeſbury roſe and ſaid, that though he felt, as ſtrongly as any man, decided reluctance in bringing forward any meaſure tending to impoſe unneceſſary burdens upon the country, and more eſpecially at a criſis ſuch as the preſent, yet he truſted that when the Committee ſhould have heard his explanation on the meaſure he had to propoſe to-night, they would admit the propoſal he was about to have the honour of ſubmitting for their conſideration, as one which had not only the ſtrongeſt claims upon the generoſity, the liberality, and wiſe policy of this country, but was founded on a principle of juſtice. The obligations we owed to the Houſe of Orange, he ſaid, were greater than ever were due by any country to any Great Family at the head of a national Government.

His Lordſhip then proceeded to ſtate the proviſion made for the Stadtholder by the indemnities of Germany and the treaty of Amiens, and concluded a warm and forcible call on the Committee, by moving, that 60,000l. be granted to his Majeſty to be applied to the benefit of the illuſtrious houſe of Orange, and alſo that an annuity of 16,000l. be granted to the Prince of Orange.

Sir Francis Burdett argued ſtrongly againſt the motion, as did alſo Mr W. Smith.

Mr Addington and Lord Hawkeſbury ſeverally ſupported the motion, which was at length put and carried.

Property and Income Tax.

27. The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe to move that the Houſe do now reſolve into a Committee for the further conſideration of the Property and Income Tax bill. The clauſes to be diſcuſſed this day were thoſe introduced immediately before the Committee broke up on the laſt day the ſubject was before the Houſe. The points to which thoſe clauſes referred, and which had been attended to in former debates were: The exemption of foreigners, not reſident in England, from the tax on funds of which they may be proprietors; the tax on fines paid or received in the purchaſe of lands or annuities; the allowance for repairs,

repairs, drainage, &c. on houſes and lands; and the exemptions in favour of large families. Having ſtated the general heads which remained for minute diſcuſſion, he ſhould now move 'that the Speaker do leave the chair.'

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee.

The bill was then read over in the Committee, when ſeveral amendments were propoſed and adopted. The report was ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

28. The woollen manufacturers bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Lord Caſtlereagh obſerved, that in the general defence bill perſons ſerving by ſubſtitutes in the army of reſerve were exempted from its operation; but the ſame exemption did not prevent them being drawn for the old militia. He moved for leave to bring in a bill for that purpoſe, which was granted, the bill brought in, read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

State of Ireland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared at the bar, and preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty to the following effect:—

"G. R.

"His Majeſty feels the deepeſt regret in acquainting the Houſe of Commons, that a treaſonable and rebellious ſpirit of inſurrection has manifeſted itſelf in Ireland, which has been marked by circumſtances of peculiar atrocity in the city of Dublin.

"His Majeſty relies with perfect confidence on the wiſdom of his Parliament, that ſuch meaſures will be forthwith adopted as are beſt calculated to afford protection and ſecurity to his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects in that part of the united kingdom, and to reſtore and preſerve general tranquillity.

"G. R."

This meſſage being read by the Speaker,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe, and addreſſed the Houſe to the following purport:—"I am fully perſuaded that there is in the United Parliament a full participation of thoſe feelings expreſſed by his Majeſty, and am convinced that this Houſe poſſeſſes a diſpoſition and determination to juſtify and repay the confidence of his Majeſty in ſuch circumſtances as the preſent. I move, Sir, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, thanking him for his moſt gracious communication, to aſſure his Majeſty of our firm determination to take ſuch meaſures as may ſeem beſt calculated to afford protection to the loyal inhabitants of that part of the united kingdom, and to preſerve and reſtore the general tranquillity."

Lord Caſtlereagh, and ſeveral others ſeconded the motion.

Mr Windham objected to the impropriety of voting the addreſs on the ſame day that the meſſage is preſented; whereas, the uſual cuſtom of Parliament is, to appoint a ſubſequent day for taking it into conſideration.

Mr Sheridan.—"I riſe, Sir, in order to give my voice for the preſent motion, not *pro forma* but from my heart and ſoul."

Colonel Hutchinſon, much agitated, delivered a very affecting ſpeech. He ſhould be at this moment almoſt aſhamed to own himſelf of that country, and ſhould bluſh for his ſituation, were it not for the conſciouſneſs that he could vie with any man in loyalty to his King, and attachment to our glorious conſtitution. He would not, on ſuch an occaſion, have recourſe to any retroſpects, whatever he might have thought ſhould have been done, and yet had not been done. He ſhould at this time at leaſt, be actuated by the maxim,

"Let the Rebel be pulled down, and let the Tyrant tremble."

Lord Hawkeſbury roſe, and with much warmth replied to the obſervations of the Hon. Member (Mr Windham.) He challenged him to make good his acculation, and to point out any Government which ſhewed itſelf more diſpoſed to give the fulleſt information upon every important ſubject.

Aug. 6. Mr Addington ſtated, that the Committee appointed to enquire into the civil liſt, had very recently only made their report; it was therefore impoſſible for him to ſubmit, during the preſent ſeſſion, the plan of which he had given notice, for preventing the accumulation of debt.

This

This he ſhould do early in the enſuing ſeaſon.

Mr Addington then moved the uſual addreſſes to his Majeſty at the cloſe of a ſeſſion, for preferment to the Chaplain, and for the accuſtomed allowances to the other officers of the Houſe. Adjourned to Wedneſday.

Volunteer Corps.

Aug. 10. Mr Sheridan roſe. When he had given notice of his intention to bring forward the motion with which he meant to conclude, he had ſtated his expectation that it would obtain the unanimous approbation of the Houſe. He hoped that would be the caſe, as it was not his wiſh to give birth to any diſcuſſion on the ſubject. He knew how difficult it was to manage it ſo, eſpecially in the preſence of a certain Gentleman (Mr Windham;) but as the preſent, in all probability, was the laſt meeting of the Houſe for the preſent ſeſſion, or rather the parting day, he hoped nothing would be exhibited but a decided ſpirit of unanimity. The motion he meant to ſubmit, he could aſſure the Houſe, came from a ſincere and hearty volunteer in the cauſe of his country. In alluding to volunteers, he begged to be permitted to include the yeomanry, and all ſuch offers as that made by the Duke of Northumberland to raiſe a corps at his own expence. After ſome farther remarks, he ſaid he had not uttered any thing which could give riſe to diſcuſſion, and he called on Gentlemen to lay aſide their political animoſities till the next ſeſſion, but by no means to give them up. He then moved that the thanks of the Houſe be given to the ſeveral corps of volunteers and yeomanry of the united kingdom, for the promptitude and zeal with which they have come forward, in the preſent moment, in its defence.

General Gaſcoigne ſeconded the motion; he, at the ſame time, ſtrongly recommended to Miniſters the propriety of offenſive operations.

Mr Windham ſaid, that with reſpect to the motion, he ſcarcely knew how to deal with it. He was at a loſs how to give his opinion upon it, without being ſaid to diſapprove of it, and found himſelf in the ſituation of thoſe at public places, who, when there was an *encore* which they did not like, had no way of ſhewing their opinion, but by marks of diſapprobation. If he were a volunteer, he would be one of the firſt to ſay, Don't thank us till we have deſerved it; then he ſhould think the thanks would be of moment, and not before.

The Houſe ought, however, a little to conſider what the thanks of the Houſe are, and to what purpoſes they are uſually applied. They ought not to forget that the thanks of the Houſe are all they have to give to our fleets and armies for their moſt ſplendid and well fought victories, all that they had to give to the conquerors of Egypt, of India, or France itſelf; but to think of thanking the volunteers, before they have done any thing, and who, if they had not become volunteers, muſt have been compulſory ſoldiers, was making more free with the thanks of the Houſe than he ſhould have ſuppoſed they would be willing to do. As to the motion itſelf, he ſhould not object—but why the Hon. Gentleman ſhould be ſo eager to take up the Maſter of the Ceremonies, and to act as Gentlemen Uſher to the Volunteers, he was at a loſs to gueſs.

The Secretary at War obſerved, that much as he reſpected the talents and known patriotiſm of the Hon. Gentleman, he had a right to complain for giving the whole weight of his authority in criticiſing the volunteer corps, and endeavouring to fix on them the character of inefficacy. The Houſe had a right to complain of the Hon. Gentleman, who, having a ſeat in the Cabinet, had not taken care to have his opinion more diſtinctly underſtood with regard to the volunteer corps and militia, both of which had been reſorted to by him laſt war to a greater extent than at any former period.

Colonel Crawford ſaid, if the Houſe agreed to the motion then made, they were beſtowing on the volunteer corps every thing which they could give if they had ſaved the country. Under theſe circumſtances he did not think the thanks of the Houſe ought to be be given to them at this time.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, that of the two principal topics alluded to, he conceived the firſt not to be particularly intereſting. It was not material to the preſent queſtion what was our

ſtate

ſtate of preparation in the laſt war; for if they were then inſufficient, ſurely it could afford no reaſon why we ſhould not take the proper meaſures now.

The motion was put and agreed to, *nem. con.* as was alſo,

"That the Speaker ſhould communicate this vote to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to the Magiſtrates and Lieutenants of the different counties." And,

"That a return be made out of the numbers and names of all the volunteers who ſhall enter, and be approved of by his Majeſty, between this and the next ſeſſion of Parliament, to be inſcribed on the journals, and tranſmitted as a patriotic example to poſterity."

Preſent State of Ireland.

Aug. 11. Colonel Hutchinſon roſe to bring forward his motion relative to the ſtate of Ireland, and in doing ſo he ſhould not take up much time. He ſhould alſo cautionſly abſtain from any thing which could tend to inflame the minds of the country. He could not agree with the aſſertion of an Hon. Gentleman lately, that the Houſe could ſeparate, having placed the country in a complete ſtate of ſecurity. He could not feel that to be the caſe ſo long as Ireland continued in its preſent ſtate. He had often called the attention of Miniſters to this very intereſting and important ſubject, in order that they might be informed of the real ſtate of that country. Such an inveſtigation would have placed Ireland beyond the reach of an open and avowed enemy, or the attempts of domeſtic treaſon, or rebellion. After dilating conſiderably on theſe points, he concluded by moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before the Houſe copies of ſuch information as had been received reſpecting the late rebellion, and reſpecting the preſent ſtate of Ireland.

Lord Hawkeſbury obſerved, that the ſpeech of the Hon. Gentleman, taken by itſelf, amounted to nothing, and when coupled with the motion, put it out of the power of the Houſe to agree to it in principle. Conſidering the preſent ſituation of the country, and the menaces hanging over it from abroad, and the neceſſity for gentlemen reſorting to different parts of the empire, to give effect to the meaſures of Parliament, any motion which could in any degree tend to keep Parliament ſitting, was, in his opinion, extremely improper.

Mr Elliot ſupported the motion. He ſaid, that Miniſters blamed the Hon. Gentleman for bringing it forward ſo late in the ſeſſion, while they were infinitely more culpable in not making a further communication on the ſtage of the rebellion.

Lord Caſtlereagh vindicated the character of Adminiſtration, and argued againſt the motion.

Mr Windham contended ſtrongly for the motion. He ſaid there were very ſtrong reaſons why it ſhould be agreed to. Miniſters had acted at one time with feebleneſs, at another period they had conducted themſelves with precipitancy, and had wiſhed to impreſs the public mind that all was well in Ireland. Now it had very recently appeared, that in Ireland it was any thing rather than all well.

In the further progreſs of the debate, the motion was oppoſed by Mr Addington, the Attorney General, Mr Alexander, and Serjeant Bell; and ſupported by Dr Lawrence, Colonel Crawford, and Lord Temple chiefly on the ſame grounds as had been ſtated by preceding ſpeakers on the different ſides of the queſtion.

Mr Hutchinſon, in reply, animadverted with conſiderable ſeverity on the arguments adduced that evening by Lord Caſtlereagh, and on the whole of that Nobleman's political conduct.

The motion was negatived without a diviſion. Adjourned.

12. The Commons attended at the Upper Houſe, when Parliament was prorogued. See p. 645.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

From the fetters under which the preſs labours, and the total bar to all communication betwixt France and Britain, nothing can be ſaid with certainty regarding the internal ſtate of that country. Their newſpapers abound with invectives againſt Great Britain, and boaſts with regard to the invaſion. Certain it is, that the utmoſt activity is ſtill exerted in preparations all along the coaſt, and bodies of troops marching towards thoſe parts. Apparently the expedition, according to private accounts, is well received by the military, and the general opinion of the hoodwinked populace ſeems to conſider the reſult as certain.

Sept. 10. His Majeſty has cauſed it to be ſignified to the Miniſters of neutral powers reſiding here, that the moſt effectual meaſures have been taken for the blockade of the entrance of the port of Havre-de-Grace, and the other ports of the Seine. This is conſidered as a very wiſe meaſure. It is to Havre that neutral ſhips bring articles of colonial produce, which are conveyed up the Seine to Paris. The French, who are known to be in great want of colonial articles, will find it extremely difficult to obtain them. Our navy at preſent blockades a long line of coaſt, from the mouths of the Elbe and Weſer to L'Orient. The Scheldt, Dunkirk, Oſtend, Calais, Boulogne, Havre, St Malo, and Breſt, are included in this extenſive line; from no point of which dare even a gun-boat or a fiſhing ſmack put to ſea. Toulon is alſo blockaded; and on the Mediterranean, as well as upon the Atlantic Ocean, not a tri-coloured flag is to be ſeen.

Our flotillas off Boulogne continue to harraſs the enemy, and interrupt their preparations.

EAST INDIES.

Ceylon, Jan. 29. In the months of March and April, certain merchants, ſubjects of the Britiſh Government in this iſle, were, by an officer of the Government of the King of Candy, robbed of 220 *ammonums* of arka-nut, which they had fairly purchaſed at a market in the Candian dominions. His Excellency Mr North, remonſtrated againſt this outrage. Satisfaction was promiſed by the King of Candy, but was delayed and evaded till that period of the ſeaſon had paſſed, during which the troops of the Britiſh Governor might, with the greateſt advantage, have taken the field. Reſtitution of the value of the goods ſeized was then finally refuſed. The Governor, upon this, determined to ſend his troops into the Candian territories. Upon their march, he iſſued a proclamation, explaining the nature of the injury for which they went to demand redreſs.—He propoſed, at the ſame time, to his Candian Majeſty, conditions on which peace might yet be reſtored between the two powers. The troops have gone, under orders to reſpect the temples, religion, and prieſts of the country which they invade. The inhabitants of that country are, by the proclamation, exhorted to ſubmit in quiet to the invading army. The expedition is ſent out as againſt a power that poſſeſſes no adequate means of reſiſtance.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 23.

Felix Rourke, whoſe accumulated crimes againſt his country called for the ſevereſt puniſhment, was on Saturday laſt executed at Rathcoole. He had been in the year 1798, permanent ſerjeant of the Rathcoole infantry, but was ſo deeply engaged in the management

management of the rebellion, as to have been a Colonel of traitors under Lord Edward Fitzgerald.—On Saturday, at the place of execution, the miſerable man had the audacity to declare his entire *innocence* of the guilt of rebellion!—The execution was not attended by any aſſemblage of the country people.

Yeſterday Killen and M'Cann, found guilty on Wedneſday laſt, were executed on a gallows in Bridgefoot-ſtreet. They declared their innocence of the crime for which they ſuffered.

24. The trial of Robert Emmett came on on Monday laſt. It occupied ten hours, and upwards of twenty witneſſes were examined. He offered no defence, and the Jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict of *Guilty*.

When called up for judgement, he addreſſed the Court in a moſt eloquent ſpeech. He did not deny the facts proved againſt him, but diſclaimed any corrupt or intereſted motives for his conduct; he ſolemnly proteſted that he had not ſought for French aſſiſtance to eſtabliſh a Republic in Ireland. He declared that he was not, as had been ſuppoſed, the original contriver of the conſpiracy, which he had found matured on his arrival from the continent, and expreſſed his readineſs to meet his fate.

At two o'clock on Tueſday morning he was taken from Newgate to Kilmainham gaol, from whence he was at three o'clock that day conveyed through the city to Thomas-ſtreet, where, at the head of Bridgefoot-ſtreet, he was at half paſt three o'clock launched into eternity!

Aug. 27. The following official document deſerves for its importance the attention of our readers: It contains an account of the warlike ſtores contained in the rebel depot ſeized in a ſtore at the rear of Thomas-ſtreet, on Saturday the 23d of July 1803.

11 Deal boxes, filled with powder and made-up ammunition

14 Bundles of cannon powder, No 1, about 140 lbs.

246 Hand grenades, formed of ink bottles, filled with powder, and encircled with buck-ſhot

104 Champaigne bottles, filled with powder, enveloped with muſket balls, and covered with canvas

42,000 Rounds of muſquet-ball cartridges, tied up in parcels of twenty each, and four ſlats attached to each parcel

1 Scaling ladder-complete

156 Grappling irons for ſcaling-ladders

Two and an half buſhels of muſquet balls (about 150,000) tied up in four each, being charges for blunderbuſſes,

14 quires of cartridge paper

2 Deal caſes of ſky rockets and other ſignals

A box of tin tubes for the hand grenades

496 Hooks, chiſſels, &c.

48 Quires of the proclamation of the Provisional Government—1 large bench vice

108 Cartridge formers

8 Pieces *de Saveile*, 78 yards in length

1 Piece of green cloth

2 Saws, 2 planes, an old deſk, with ſeveral intereſting memorandums in it.

The above is an exact return of what was delivered into his Majeſty's ſtores at the Royal Barracks, of courſe does not include the vaſt quantity of pikes which were broken up, nor the rebel ſtandards, uniforms, bread newly baked, porter, &c.

Sept. 1. On Thurſday Edward Kearney, who had been convicted of high treaſon the day before, was brought from the New Priſon, Green-ſtreet, under a ſtrong guard, to Thomas-ſtreet, where he was executed on a temporary gallows erected for the purpoſe;—afterwards, in purſuance of the ſentence of the law in caſes of high treaſon, his head was cut off, and exhibited to the public by the executioner, with the words three times pronounced—"Behold the head of a traitor."

His behaviour, which during his trial had been indecently violent, was much altered. On his paſſage to the gallows, he took two or three opportunities to exhort the populace againſt the folly and wickedneſs of embarking in thoſe riots and unlawful aſſemblies, which never failed to produce other enormous crimes. In the intervals he ſeemed to be occupied in devotion, and confeſſed the juſtice of his ſentence, only perſiſting in his declaration, that he was taken in James's-ſtreet, and not in Thomas-ſtreet.

On Friday, Thomas Maxwell Roache

was executed at the ſame place, purſuant to his ſentence, for a ſimilar crime. He was an elderly man, and ſeemed deeply affected with his ſituation. At the gallows he intreated the people to pray for his ſoul, and exhorted them to avoid the crime which had brought on his fate. Execution was done upon him in the ſame manner in which it was upon Kearney.

6. Saturday Owen Kirwan, who was convicted on Thurſday laſt of high treaſon, was executed purſuant to his ſentence in Thomas-ſtreet.

Monday, James Byrne was executed at the ſame place, for a ſimilar offence.

A conſpiracy among the convicts in Kilmainham to break priſon, has been diſcovered and defeated.

Yeſterday morning was fixed for the trial of Redmond before the Special Commiſſion. Preparatory to his being brought out of Newgate for trial, his bolts were ſtruck off, and ſome of his friends permitted to viſit him. Shortly after they had parted, Redmond attempted his own deſtruction by aiming a piſtol at his ſkull; the piſtol, however, was unſkilfully directed, and no injury done but to the back part of his head.

LONDON.

Aug. 26. Yeſterday being the anniverſary of St Louis, a grand and ſolemn maſs was ſung at the French chapel in King-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare. The doors of the chapel were crowded at an early hour, but none were admitted without tickets. About eleven o'clock, Monſieur, the brother of the King, the Duke de Berri, his ſon, the Duke of Orleans, the Prince de Conde, and the Duke de Bourbon, his ſon, entered the chapel, proceeded to the further end, and ſeated themſelves near the altar. They were all dreſſed in blue, and wore the inſignia of the Order of St Louis. The maſs was performed by the Archbiſhop of Montpelier. The French Princes appeared devoutly to attend to the ſervice, and at the proper ſeaſon aroſe, approached the altar, and made a liberal offering to the Archbiſhop. Prayers were offered up for the protection of the King of France.

With much concern we announce the loſs of the Lady Hobart packet, Captain Fellowes, on her paſſage with the mails for England. About one o'clock in the morning of the 28th June, the ſhip being in lat. 46-30, long. 44, ſtruck on an immenſe body of floating ice—the ſhock was violent: and in a few minutes ſhe was perceived to be ſinking:—An attempt was then made to under-run the ſhip with two ſails; but finding that the leak increaſed, and that ſhe muſt inevitably founder, the officers, paſſengers, and crew took to the boats, eighteen going in the largeſt, and eleven in the other (in all 29 perſons). After ſuffering the greateſt hardſhip and fatigue for ſeveral days, on the 4th July they providentially arrived in Conception-Bay, Newfoundland, about 14 leagues from St John's.

Fire at Aſtley's Amphitheatre.

Sept. 2. This morning between two and three o'clock this beautiful and ſuperb edifice, ſituated on the Surrey ſide of Weſtminſter-bridge, was diſcovered to be on fire. The flames, which muſt have been long collecting in the interior, burſt from the roof of the building like a volcano, illuminating for a while the whole horizon, and threatening with deſtruction a very conſiderable part of a very crowded and populous neighbourhood. How or in what part of the theatre this calamity began, has not yet been aſcertained. It is the ſecond viſitation of the kind which has befallen the always loyal and patriotic, but now unfortunate Aſtleys—the old gentleman at preſent in captivity in France; an affectionate wife, a prey to death in his abſence, but two days buried; and this morning the whole of his property, and with it the means of his family's ſubſiſtence, a ſacrifice to an all-devouring conflagration, which raging with uncontroulable fury for upwards of three hours, has deſolated not leſs than eleven houſes in the rear of the amphitheatre! Theſe were inhabited by perſons in ordinary circumſtances, who, ſhivering and naked in the ſtreets, were glad to eſcape with their lives. To add to the calamity, Mrs Woodman, mother-in-law to young Mr Aſtley, periſhed in the flames. She was far advanced in life, but was ſeen running from window to window, imploring that help which two neighbours, Mr Burton and Mr Moor,

Moor, were haſtening with a ladder to afford her, when the floor fell in, and put a period, for ever, to her ſufferings. Her headleſs trunk has ſince been dug out of the ruins.

8. John Hatfield was executed at Carliſle, laſt Saturday, purſuant to his ſentence at the laſt aſſizes. He was taken from the priſon about four o'clock in the afternoon, in a poſt chaiſe, eſcorted by the Carliſle Volunteer cavalry, and arrived at the place of execution in about a quarter of an hour. A very ſhort time afterwards, he was launched into eternity!—His confidence never forſook him, even at his laſt moments.—"*His mind,*" he ſaid, "*was firm; but his body weak.*"—After hanging the uſual time, the body was cut down, put into a hearſe (which was in waiting), and conveyed to St Mary's church-yard for interment.

Sept. 17. On Friday laſt a dreadful accident happened at a ſteam engine, employed to aſſiſt in clearing the works from water at the Tide Mills, now erecting in the marſh between Greenwich and Woolwich. The engine was on Mr Trevithick's plan, and worked by the expanſive force of the ſteam only, without employing condenſation. Unfortunately the force of the ſteam burſt the boiler, and literally blew the engine to pieces; by which accident three men were killed on the ſpot, and three others ſo much hurt, that two of them are not expected to recover. The engines on Mr Trevithick's plan require a boiler of immenſe ſtrength, for they work with a power ſometimes equal to 60 lb. on the ſquare inch. (Common engines, even Mr Watt's, ſeldom work with more than 5 lb.)—The explosion was as ſudden and dreadful as that of a powder mill, and was accompanied with a ſimilar noiſe.

Mr Aſſlett was tried at the Old Bailey for embezzling Exchequer bills. An objection was taken to the indictment by his counſel, that the bills in queſtion could not be conſidered as any thing more than waſte paper. This objection was reſerved for the opinion of the Judges. The trial went on, and after the evidence was gone through, Mr Juſtice Le Blanc, who preſided, was nearly two hours ſumming up, and obſerving upon the various features of it. The Jury heſitated a few minutes, and pronounced a verdict of *Guilty*.

Mr Aſſlett was led from the bar by a number of his friends who had ſurrounded him during his trial. He betrayed no ſymptoms of unmanly fear, nor of unbecoming levity, but conducted himſelf throughout with firmneſs and reſignation. The trial laſted from nine o'clock in the morning till after ſix in the evening, during which time the Court was thronged in every part.

EDINBURGH.

Auguſt 4. From the great want of ſmall change, we underſtand that application will be immediately made to Government for a new coinage of half crowns, ſhillings, and ſixpences; and that the preſent currency will in that caſe be taken in by weight, at the price of old ſilver; except ſuch as can be clearly proved to be the mint coinage, which muſt be a very ſmall part.

A grampus, meaſuring 53 feet, was found dead near the Cloch near Greenock, a few days ago. It was bought for ſeven guineas for the purpoſe of exhibiting it as a ſhow at Glaſgow, but the Bailie on the river would not permit the owners to bring it to that city, on account of its putrid ſtate.

Extract of a letter from Lerwick, 23d July 1803, *received at Leith.*

"The Ethalion frigate has carried in here a French veſſel from St Domingo, which Captain Stewart captured juſt as he was getting into Bergen. Her cargo is ſugar, tobacco, and cotton wool, valued at 12,000l. Sterling. The Ethalion and Cruizer brig are to the northward: We expect more to be ſent in by them, as they muſt fall in with the Dutch Greenland fleet.

"P. S. The Cruizer brig, Captain Hancock has ſent in here, this morning, a Dutch ſhip, 400 tons burden, from Surinam, laden with ſugar, coffee, and cotton wool, a very valuable prize, commanded by Jacob Mormun. The ſhip's name is the Neptune; was bound for Amſterdam."

A loyal addreſs to his Majeſty, from a general meeting of Lieutenancy, &c. of the county of Forfar, held at Forfar on 12th July, was tranſmitted to the Right Hon. Lord Douglas, Lord

Lieutenant, immediately before his Lordſhip's departure from London for Scotland, was preſented to his Majeſty, and was moſt graciouſly received.

Two companies of volunteers, of 80 men each, are already raiſed in the town of Forres. A company of rifle-men, to ſerve without pay, and to clothe themſelves, has alſo been offered within theſe few days.

At the General Seſſions of the Peace for the county of Eaſt Lothian, held at Haddington on the 2d of Auguſt curt. A complaint was brought againſt Robert Brown farmer, at Spott, and Adam Turnbull, farmer in Newbigging, for refuſing to make up and give in a return of their live and dead ſtock to the overſeers of their reſpective parſhes, appointed by the Deputy Lieutenants of the diſtrict to receive the ſame agreeable to the directions of the act of the 43d of his preſent Majeſty, commonly called the *Defence act*. The complaint being proved, the Juſtices found each of the offenders liable in a penalty of 25l. Sterling, and Adam Turnbull was committed to the priſon for four days, for inſolence to the Court. It appeared that theſe were the only inſtances in the the whole county of the ſmalleſt inclination to diſobey the orders of the Government, every other perſon concerned having ſhewn the greateſt readineſs, not only in complying with theſe orders, but aiding and aſſiſting the Magiſtrates of the county in carrying the ſame into effect.

The quantity of all kinds of fruit this year in England, Scotland, and Ireland, is very abundant.

6. A correſpondent not far from Dunbar, writes us, that on Sunday laſt they had a conſiderable fall of rain, which at times reſembled thunder ſhowers, and the clouds often ſeemed highly charged with the electrical matter. This was ſucceeded in the evening with fair weather; and about ten o'clock the moſt grand ſtriking diſplay of lightning was obſerved by hundreds of perſons many of whom enjoyed the ſublime ſcene till twelve o'clock at night—a gentleman at the camp ſays it continued till three o'clock in the morning; a large black cloud appeared nearly ſtationary along the ſouth eaſt quarter, which was fringed with white along its upper part, from which flaſhed, with little intermiſſion, the moſt vivid flaſhes of fire—they at times appeared to be diſcharged along the upper ſurface of the cloud like cannon from a battery—at another time two large columns of flame ſeemed to attack each other, and then fall back and diſappear—at ſome time the blaze would be ſo great as to illuminate the whole cloud and mark diſtinctly its different parts, the flaſhes would gradually diminiſh, till having got freſh ſtrength, they would again burſt out with renewed force; the lightning ſometimes had the undulating appearance of the Aurora Boreaſis, and continued to blaze for one or two ſeconds. No thunder was heard. Some are of opinion that the black cloud had been charged with the electrical fluid, but not having had a proper conductor to take it off, it had diſcharged the ſuperabundant quantity to other parts of the clouds to reſtore the equilibrium.

Sept. 1. The Royal College of Surgeons have unanimouſly made an offer of their medical and ſurgical ſervices in the event of invaſion, in a letter addreſſed to the Lord Provoſt, with a requeſt to communicate it to the Commander in Chief in Scotland.

David Monypenny, Eſq. Advocate, is appointed Sheriff Depute of the county of Fife, in room of the deceaſed Neil Fergaſon, Eſq.

The key-ſtone of the magnificent arch over the valley at Denburn, in the line of Union-ſtreet, was put in, in preſence of the Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and the Truſtees for executing the public improvements of Aberdeen. The Marquis of Huntly did them the honour to witneſs the ceremony. This ſtupendous arch was deſigned by Mr Fletcher. It is built entirely of Aberdeen granite, and furniſhes an additional proof of the excellency of this ſtone, that it is capable of ſuſtaining the enormous preſſure of an arch of this extent. It is 130 feet ſpan, and the arch riſes only 29 feet from the ſpring. The The breadth of the bridge is 44 feet. The arch ſtones are from 3½ to 5 feet deep; and the whole weight of materials in the arch alone is not leſs than 2000 tons.

5. This day came on the election of Maſter and Aſſiſtants of the Company of Merchants of this City, for the enſuing year when the following gentlemen

men were unanimouſly elected:—Geo. Kinnear, Eſq. Banker, *Maſter*; Sir William Forbes, Meſſ. Wm. Ramſay, jun. Wm Hill, Ebenezer Maſon, Thomas Bonar, John A. Bertram, George White, Walter Lothian, Wm Coulter, Geo. Spankie, Wm. Hunter, John Dick, *Aſsistants*; Mr George Brunton, *Treasurer*.

On Friday night, about nine o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in a byre in the Bridgegate, near to the ſlaughter-houſe, Glaſgow, but by the active exertions of the firemen, who attended with the city engines on the firſt alarm, it was ſoon got under.

Laſt week, a very melancholy accident happened in the town of Dundee. Some workmen repairing the roof of a houſe, a ſlate fell, which unfortunately ſtruck a child of three years old, led by its mother, fractured its ſkull, and occaſioned inſtant death.

A few days ago, a farmer riding from Cupar Angus to the neighbouring pariſh of Bendochy, was killed by a fall from his horſe.

The following gentlemen have had the degree of M. D. conferred upon them this ſeſſion of the Univerſity:

Of Scotland.

Oſwald Hunter, *De Imaginatione, morborum causa et remedio.*
James Forbes, *De Urinæ Calculis.*
J. Abercrombie, *De Fatuitate Alpina.*
Thos T. Duncan, *De Palpitatione,*
George Kellie, *De Electricitate Animali.*
William Robſon, *De Effectibus Vini et Spiritus Ardentis in Corpus Humanum.*
Robert Paterſon, *De Hydrocephalo Phlegmatico.*
Alex. Henderſon, *De Modo quo Musculi, Cerebrum, atque Nervi Respiratione officiantur.*
Alex. Broadfoot, *De Hepatitide Acuta.*
William Farquhar, *De Vomitione.*
Arch. Robertſon, *De Rheumatismo.*
John Hume, *De Tinea Capitis.*
James Bremner, *De Apoplexia.*
Thomas Brown, *De Somno.*

From England.

Robert Bevan, *De Scarlatina.*
Thomas Brocke, *De Pneumonia.*
Henry Reeve, *De Animalibus hieme sopitis.*
Hugh James, *De Rheumatismo.*
David Uwins, *De Febre Continua.*
Alexander Grigan, *De Nausea, et modo ejus administrationis in Phthisis curanda.*

From Ireland.

Bryan O'Beirn *De Hepatitide.*
W. G. Deane, *De Phthisi Pulmonali.*
J. P. Blake, *De Dyspepsia.*
Thomas Mawe, *De Phthisi Pulmonali.*
John Luby, *De Ortu Caloris in Animalibus respirantibus.*
B. M'Dermott, *De Vaccina.*
W. R. Clanny, *De Asphyxia.*
William Scully, *De Viribus Pathematum.*
Iſaac Unthank, *De Incubo.*
Peter Venables, *De Hypochondriasi.*
Edw. Barlow, *De Peritonitide Puerperarum.*
James Graves, *De Podagra Regulari.*
Arth. B. Faulkner, *De Gonorrhœa Virulenta.*
Charles Annesley, *De Pneumonia.*
Anthony Meyler, *De Melancholia.*
James Ryan, *De Rheumatismo.*
Herbert Baldwin, *De Inflammatione.*
Benj. Elliot Biggs, *De Diabete Mellito.*
Tim. Naughten, *De Peritonitide Puerperarum.*
Barnabas Coyne, *De Amenorrhœa.*

From Geneva.

J. J. D. Roches, *De Humuli Lupuli viribus medicis.*

From America.

G. V. Proctor, *De Dyspepsia.*
J. W. Maxwell, *De Vaccina.*
Paul Weſter, *De Vaccina.*

From Jamaica.

James Laird, *De Stomacho, ejusque Morbis.*
Robert Watt, *De Scarlatina Anginosa.*

From Barbadoes.

J. F. D. Jones, *De Arteriæ sectæ consecutionibus.*
William Cheekes, *De Aere.*
James Butcher, *De Pulsu Arteriarum.*

From St Croix.

George Macfarlane, *De Colico Dolore.*

15. The Town Council unanimouſly voted a piece of plate, to the value of fifty guineas, and the thanks of the Council, to Thomas Henderſon, Eſq. Lord Dean of Guild of this city, for his meritorious ſervices in behalf of the community.

15. The Rev. Mr Alexander Brunton, late miniſter of Bolton, was admitted miniſter of the New Grayfriars church of this city, vacant by the tranſlation

of

of the Rev. Dr Thomſon to the New North Church.

16. The north-eaſt corner ſtone of the new church of Inverelk was laid by the Maſter of the Muſſelburgh Kilwinning Lodge, accompanied by a number of his brethren, and deputations from ſeveral lodges of this city and neighbourhood. His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh (patron of the parith) and Major General Sir James St Clair Erſkine, Baronet, acted as depute and ſubſtitute maſters on this occaſion. After the ſtone was laid with the cuſtomary ſolemnities, the brethren went into the Burgher Meeting-houſe, where the Rev. Dr Carliſle performed divine ſervice to a very crowded audience. From the church the proceſſion proceeded to the town-hall, where an elegant dinner was provided.

17. The Royal College of Surgeons being met, made choice of the following office bearers for the enſuing year: —John Bennet, *Preſident;* Wm Brown, *Treaſurer;* Andrew Wood, Jas Ruſſell, Andrew Wardrop, John Rae, James Law, Wm Farquharſon, Andrew Inglis, John Walker, John Thomſon, George Bell, Wm Newbigging, Patrick Erſkine, *Examinators.*

Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.

22. This being the day appointed for delivering the colours to the 1ſt regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, the Battalion and Artillery paraded in St Andrew's Square at one o'clock, from whence they marched to the croſs, where they formed an oblong ſquare.

In a few minutes the magiſtrates, preceded by the band and the city ſword and mace, entered the ſquare, where the Lord Advocate, firſt Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, ſtood ready to receive them at the head of the right grenadier company. After the uſual ceremonies, the Lord Provoſt delivered the colours to the Lieut. Col. at the ſame time addreſſing him in an appropriate ſpeech.

After having received the colours, the Lord Advocate, holding the king's colours in his right hand, and the regimental one in his left, anſwered the Lord Provoſt in a very impreſſive ſpeech.

The Lieut. Col. was then proceeding to order the colours to be conſecrated by the chaplain, when his excellency Lieut.-Gen. Vyſe unexpectedly ſtept forward and paid a moſt handſome compliment to the regiment, in a very elegant ſpeech.

After this the regiment preſented arms, and the colours being placed on the drum-head, the Rev. Principal Baird, chaplain to the corps, delivered a moſt excellent and impreſſive prayer.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 21. At Dundee, Mr Thomas Smith, Haughs of Kinnaird, to Miſs Helen Gray, daughter of George Gray, Eſq.

22 At Glaſgow, Mr Ralph Wardlaw, miniſter of the goſpel in that city, to Miſs Jane Smith, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr John Smith, miniſter of the goſpel, Dunfermline.

26. At Montroſe, George Macpherſon, Eſq. to Miſs Carnegy, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Carnegy, Eſq. of Craigo.

—At Dalkeith, the Rev. John Burns, to Miſs Jane Trotter, daughter of Mr Robert Trotter Thirleſtane, late farmer at Wyndpark.

30. At Gayfield, Mr John Edgar, Accountant of Exciſe, to Miſs Agnes Forſyth.

—At Blackhouſe, the Rev. George Roſs Monro, miniſter of Huntly to Miſs Margaret Reid, eldeſt daughter of James Reid Eſq. of Ellifhill.

—At Hopes, Colonel George Hardyman, of the Bengal native cavalry, to Miſs Hay, daughter of John Hay, Eſq. of Hopes.

—Mr Alexander Boſwell, ſecond ſon of Robert Boſwell, Eſq. W. S. to Miſs Sandeman, only daughter of the late John Sandeman, Eſq. of Perth.

—William Irvin, Eſq. merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Agnes Young, daughter of David Young, Eſq. of Craighead.

31. At Glaſgow, Brigadier-General Thomas Peter, of Croſsbaſket, to Miſs Barbara Cunninghame, daughter of the late Alexander Cunninghame, Eſq. merchant in Glaſgow.

Sept. 5. At Cumbernauld Houſe, David Erſkine of Cardroſs, Eſq. to the Honourable Miſs Keith Elphinſtone, youngeſt daughter of the late John Lord Elphinſtone.

—At Creich, the Rev. Dr John Mitchel, miniſter of Largs, to Miſs Mary Carſtairs,

Carſtairs, daughter of Mr Carſtairs, writer Cupar Fife.

8. At Dumfries William Irving, Eſq. of Gribton, to Miſs Currie, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed David Currie, Eſq. of Newlaw.

10. At Redcaſtle, Captain Campbell, of the 78th regiment, to Miſs Jamefina Grant Fraſer, youngeſt daughter of the late Simon Fraſer, Eſq. of Fanellan.

12. At Glaſgow, Mr David Niven, printer and bookſeller, to Mrs Robina Penman, Glaſgow.

—At Montroſe, Mr James Molleſon, ſurgeon, Viewbank, near Muirdrum, to Miſs J. B. Molleſon, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. P. Molleſon, Walkon.

—At North Berwick, John Renton, Eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Ann Murray, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Matthew Murray, minifter of North Berwick.

14. William Buchanan, Eſq. writer to the ſignet, to the Hon. Miſs Murray.

19. At Glaſgow, Mr Charles Papillon, manufacturer there, to Miſs Elizabeth Jamieſon, daughter of the deceaſed James Jamieſon, Eſq. Comptroller of the Cuſtoms in Glaſgow.

—At Leddregrean, James Murray Macculloch, Eſq. of Ardwall, to Miſs Chriſtian Robiſon, daughter of the late Walter Robiſon, Eſq. of Leddregrean.

20. At Dunottar Houſe, Alexander Haden, Eſq. of Nottingham, to Miſs Ann Innes, daughter of the late Alexander Innes, Eſq. of Breda.

22. At Edinburgh, William Gibſon, Eſq. merchant in Edinburgh, to Miſs Martha Dryſdale, daughter of the late Mr Alex. Dryſdale, and niece of the late Rev. Dr Hugh Blair.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr John Johnſtone, writer, to Miſs Mary Borthwick, daughter of Mr James Borthwick, College Street.

BIRTHS.

Lately, at London, the Lady of Brigadier General Hunter, a ſon.

Aug. 23. At Maryfield, near Inverneſs, Mrs Robertſon, younger of Inches, a ſon and heir.

25. At Genoch, Mrs Cathcart of Genoch, a ſon.

30. At Balbardy Houſe, Mrs Majoribanks of Majoribanks, a daughter.

Sept. 1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Grant of Congalton, a ſon.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell of Kilberry, a ſon.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jeffrey, a ſon.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Boſwell, a ſon.

14. At Melville caſtle, the Hon. Mrs Dundas of Melville, a ſon.

18. At Ely Houſe, the Lady of Colonel Anſtruther a ſon.

—At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major Hay, late of the 35th regiment of foot, a ſon.

DEATHS.

Aug. 2. At Dunfermline, in his 43d year Mr Alexander Fairly diſtiller.

Aug. 3. The Lady of Sir Hugh Munro of Foulis, Bart. The death of this lady was occaſioned by the following moſt melancholy accident. Her Ladyſhip, with her own maid and two other women ſervants, went to bathe in her uſual place in the Bay of Cromarty, cloſe by Foulis Caſtle. It appears that they went moſt unfortunately beyond their depth, and though their cries brought them aſſiſtance by a boat, the four were apparently drowned before this aſſiſtance arrived. No time was loſt in procuring medical aid, and one of the attendants was with difficulty revived. Every effort to recover Lady Munro and her other two attendants proved ineffectual.

4. At his houſe in Queen-Street, Francis Scott, Eſq.

—At Ballechin, Mr James Steuart, writer to the ſignet.

8. At Edinburgh, Major-General F. Haikett, of the Scots Brigade.

9. At the Manſe of Kenmore, Miſs Chriſtian M'Vean, daughter of the Rev. Mr Patrick M'Vean, deceaſed, late minifter of that parifh.

10. At Nairn, Mr George Greig, Riding Surveyor of Cuſtoms, which ſituation he held for thefe thirty-one years paſt.

—At Edinburgh, John Small, Eſq. of Overmains, Lieutenant in his Majeſty's Navy.

—At Newcaſtle, aged 76, Mr William Charnley, many years one of the moſt eminent bookſellers in the North England.

14. At Ratho Bank, Alexander Reid, Eſq.

14. On board the Lord Nelſon Indiaman, William Spottiſwood, Eſq. of Dunpace, in conſequence of wounds received that day in an action with the Bellona French Privateer.

Lieut Col. Peter M'Gregor Murray, was killed in the action between the Lord Nelſon and the French privateer Bellona, brother to Sir John M'Gregor Murray

Bart.

Bart. of Lanrick and of Colonels Alexander and Robert M. Murrays.

15. Mrs Jean Brown, ſpouſe of Mr William Forbes, writer in Edinburgh.

16. At Galſton, Ayrſhire, Mr William Houſtoun in the 88th year of his age.

18. At Aberdeen, in the 68th year of his age, James Beattie, LL. D. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic in the Mariſchal College: well known in the literary world.

—At Woodhill, in the pariſh of Kilmaurs, William Ralſton, Eſq. many years factor on the eſtate of Eglinton.

24. At the Manſe of Garguunock the Rev. James Robertſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

—At Kilbarchan, Lieut William Barbour, of the Renfrewſhire militia.

25. At Clochfoldich, Robert Stewart, Eſq. of Clochfoldich.

—At Paiſley, in the 27th year of his age, James Kibble, Eſq. of Whiteford.

28. At the Manſe of Laing, Sutherlandſhire, the Rev. Thomas Mackay, miniſter of the pariſh, in the 87th year of his age, and 55th of his miniſtry. He was appointed in 1743 aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to his father, the late Rev. John Mackay, who was ordained miniſter of Durnes in 1706, and tranſlated to Laing in 1714. Of 97 years, during which theſe two Reverend Gentlemen were miniſters of the Goſpel, 89 were ſpent in one pariſh; and there the pious labours of both, the doctrines they taught, and the lives they led, will long be held in remembrance.

Lately, at Dundee, aged nearly eighty-two years, much regretted, as he had lived juſtly reſpected, Mr William Lyon, writer there. He was many years factor to her Grace the Dutcheſs, and afterwards to her nephew the Hon. Mr (now Lord) Douglas.

Sept. 1. At his houſe in Argyll Street, Glaſgow, James Buchannan, Eſq late of Catter.

—At Arthurlie, Hugh Craufurd, ſon to Mr Craufurd, one of the Magiſtrates of Greenock.

—At Edinburgh, The Rev. Robert Bell, D. D.

3. At Edinburgh, Mr Peter Gibſon merchant.

5. At Largo, where he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. Mr John M'Queen, miniſter of the Aſſociate congregation at North Berwick, in the 26th year of his age, and 3d of his miniſtry

7. At Glaſgow, Alexander Brown, Eſq. formerly one of the Magiſtrates of that city.

8. At Edinburgh Mr Charles Mackie, jeweller.

10. Mr John Low, merchant in Edinburgh.

—At Scroba, Argyllſhire, Lieutenant Archibald M'Dougall, ſon to Major M'Dougall of Scroba.

11. At Edinburgh, Archichbald Burnett, Eſq.

12. At Clockſbriggs, near Forfar, David Dickſon, Eſq. of Clockſbriggs.

—At Stirling, in the 80th year of his age, and 54th of his Miniſtry, the Rev. Robert Shirra, late miniſter of the goſpel in Kirkcaldy.

13. At Daley, near Edinburgh, Miſs Francis Grace Walker, daughter of James Walker, Eſq. W. S.

16. At Peebles, James Reid, Eſq. Surgeon, and Provoſt of Peebles. His diſtinguiſhed eminence in his medical capacity, and the ſteadineſs and rectitude of his conduct as a Chief Magiſtrate, make his death univerſally regreted.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

July 30. John Cochran & Co. bleachers at Glanderſton.

Aug. 1. James Henderſon, manufacturer in Glaſgow.

—Andrew Clement & Co. cattle dealers in the Sewarty of Kirkcubright, and of And. Clement in Glen, And. M'Credy in Bar, and Ja. Copland in Battle Mains, the individual partners.

—Hugh Cunninghame, ſaddler in Maybole.

2. John Hume, merchant in Montroſe.

—Robert Duncan, manufacturer in Aberdeen.

4. Donald M'Callum & Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

Edinburgh, Sept. 28.

Oat-meal, 1s. 4½d. Barley meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 11d.

Haddington, Sept. 26.

Wheat, 33s. Barley, 22s. Oats, 24s. Peaſe, 23s. Beans, 23s.

STOCKS—*Sept. 26.*

Bank Stock ſhut	New 5 per C. 85½
3 per C. Red. ſhut	Long Ann. 16¼
3 per C. Conſ. 53½ ¾	India Stock——
4 per Cent. ſhut	Omnium 7¾ dis.
5 per C. Ann. 87½	